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Commonwealth Meeting Elects Zambian Chairman

*BK031212 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1130 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 3 (BERNAMA) — Zambian Minister of State for National Guidance, Information and Broadcasting Services Lavi Mulimba was Thursday elected chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Executive Committee.

He defeated former Malaysian Welfare Services Minister Shahrir Abdul Samad by 40 votes at the association's general assembly here.

Mulimba, who became the first African chairman in the last 33 years of the association, received 110 votes. He succeeds Dr Bal Ram Jakhar of India for the three-year term post.

The 41-year-old MP told delegates at the general assembly soon after the result was announced that he would highlight the struggle against apartheid, not only in South Africa but also wherever apartheid reared its ugly head.

The minister hoped that in the next three years, he would be able to bring about greater awareness among world population on the issue.

The Commonwealth MPs are attending the 33rd CPA Conference which began Tuesday and ends Saturday.

Japan Vows Stepped-Up Investment in ASEAN
OW031001 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 3 KYODO — Japan plans to encourage stepped-up investment by Japanese firms in ASEAN, having already approved extended coverage of its overseas investment insurance system, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said in a message here Thursday.

In an opening message to the Japan-ASEAN symposium on investment and technology transfer, Kuranari said Japan is paying "careful attention" to the present economic situation of ASEAN and recognizes the important role that direct investment and technology transfer will play in reviving ASEAN's economic structure.

Kuranari cited several examples of the development aid Japan has provided to ASEAN over the past year, including more low cost financing and reduced interest rates on ODA (overseas development assistance) loans.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a six member group comprised of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, has seen its high economic growth figures of the 1970s and early 1980s plummet along with the fall in primary commodity prices on the world market.

ASEAN members have urged Japan to increase capital inflow into the region, provide transfer of sophisticated technology and assist in developing ASEAN industry.

Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry (MITI), also sent a congratulatory message to the two-day conference, calling on ASEAN to "use industrialization as a lever to promote economic development" and reduce its dependence on primary products.

Tamura said Japan is intent on expanding imports of manufactured goods and increasing direct investment overseas.

"It is our intent to work to the greatest possible extent in the future as well as for the economic development of the ASEAN nations through promoting the investment and transfer of technology."

Experts from the private and government sectors representing Japan and the ASEAN countries are attending the special symposium, proposed at the Japan-ASEAN forum last year, to discuss methods of facilitating investment and technology transfer.

Japan

Iran, Iraq Asked To Halt Tanker Attacks

OW031125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — Japan will ask Iran and Iraq on Friday to refrain from attacking tankers in the Persian Gulf, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The request comes in the wake of an attack Wednesday on the Japan tanker *Nisshin Maru* owned by Nissho Shipping Co. of Tokyo some 36 kilometers north of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Takashi Onda, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, will summon ambassadors of both countries to Tokyo Friday and express regret over recent attacks in the Gulf and ask the adversaries to exercise self-restraint toward oil tankers operating in the waterway.

Tankers Asked Identity Before Attacks

OW031313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — Two Japanese tankers attacked in the Persian Gulf earlier this week were asked to identify their nationality shortly before the attack, shipping sources said Friday.

That information was disclosed during a meeting of Japanese Shipowners and Seamen's Union held amid heightened tension in the Persian Gulf, the sources said.

The conference, also attended by officials from the Foreign and Transport ministries, was convened to discuss ways to ensure safety of navigation in the Gulf, but no conclusion was made, the sources said.

Representatives of Japanese shipowners present at the meeting said the two Japanese tankers — the 180,000-ton *Nisshin Maru* and another one chartered by Nippon Yusen K.K. — were asked by radio from what appeared to be an Iranian warship to identify before they were attacked.

The *Nisshin Maru*, owned by Tokyo-based Nissho Shipping Co., was hit shortly before midnight Wednesday about 36 kilometers north of Sharjah of the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The Nippon Yusen tanker was hit earlier in the day, also in the Persian Gulf area.

Meanwhile, a senior Foreign Ministry official said the Foreign Ministry will summon the Iranian and Iraqi ambassadors to Tokyo Friday to urge the adversaries in the Gulf war to exercise restraint toward oil tankers operating in the Persian Gulf.

Representatives attending Thursday's meeting agreed that diplomatic representation is the only way open to Japan in the Gulf area.

"There is no other way out except to work toward a peace settlement" in the seven-year Gulf war, a Transport Ministry official was quoted as remarking at the meeting.

The meeting heard a proposal to suspend sending Japanese ships to the Persian Gulf but no decision was made, conference sources said.

Vessels Cancel Sailings to Gulf Area

OW031349 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 3 Sep 87

[From the "News Center 9" program]

[Text] A Japanese tanker was attacked by an armed boat in the Persian Gulf on 3 September. [date as heard] The tanker was partially damaged as the result of being hit by three rockets.

Taking a serious view of the situation the Transport Ministry held consultations with shipping companies this afternoon on measures to deal with the situation. Failing to reach a decisive conclusion on measures to be taken, the meeting decided, as a temporary measure, to cancel scheduled sailings of Japanese vessels to the Persian Gulf area for the next few days.

At present, three Japanese vessels are sailing toward the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. However, these vessels will be asked to withdraw from the vicinity of Port of Fujayrah of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], situated near the Strait.

Meanwhile, according to information received by the Ministry of Transport, the vessel hit by rockets in the Gulf was the 180,200-ton tanker *Nisshin Maru* of Nissho Shipping Co. It was hit about 34 kilometers off the coast of the UAE's Shariqah by a boat of unknown nationality. The tanker was hit by three rockets on its starboard and holes can be seen on it now. However, no fire was reported, and all 21 crew members, including the captain, Kiyomi Kawaguchi, are reportedly safe. Meanwhile in the Persian Gulf, another tanker chartered by Nippon Yusen was attacked yesterday.

Soviet Union To Release 3 Detained Fishermen

OW031217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — The Soviet Union has informed Japan it will release three Japanese fishermen caught and detained by the Soviets on August 13 for allegedly entering Soviet territorial waters and illegally fishing near the four Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The three are Yoshiaki Kariya, 42, Kazuhiro Sasaki, 38, and Youichi Sumida, 22, all from Nemuro, Hokkaido, and all deckmen on the No 63 *Kishin Maru*.

The Maritime Safety Agency will send a ship to pick up the three fishermen in the Gulf of Anama on Shikotan Island Friday.

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Four more Japanese fishermen are still being detained by the Soviets for alleged intrusion into territorial waters around the northern islands, ministry officials said.

MITI Investigating Firms for Violations
OW031049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said Thursday his ministry is investigating several cases that involve unlawful sales of high technology to the Soviet bloc by Japanese firms.

Tamura's remarks were made in response to opposition questions at the Committee of Trade and Industry of the House of Councillors.

Tamura was asked how many other examples MITI's special team suspects of possible COCOM [Coordinating Committee of Multilateral Export Controls] violations in addition to the Toshiba Machine Co. case, quoting a report in the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the Japanese Government is investigating five to 10 firms on suspicion of illegal sales of defense-sensitive advanced products to the Soviet bloc.

The report said those companies include two optical firms, Konishiroku Photo Industry Co. and Olympus Optical Co., Advantest Corp., an affiliate of Fujitsu LTD., Ulvac Corp., a subsidiary of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., and Anelva Corp., owned by NEC Corp.

Tamura refused to say whether the five Japanese firms are suspected of illegal exports in violation of regulations of the Paris-based coordinating committee (COCOM) comprised of 16 Western countries, which monitors flows of high technology to the Soviet bloc.

The trade minister, however, said the special MITI team set up after the disclosure of illegal exports to the Soviet Union of sophisticated propeller milling machines by Toshiba Machine, a subsidiary of electronics giant Toshiba Corp., is conducting "extremely severe investigations" on a number of cases, which Tamura said includes those "strongly suspected" of violating COCOM rules.

Tamura said the disclosure of the names of Japanese firms that might be involved could have a "strong impact" on them and their shareholders.

He pointed out Miti received strong criticism over its verdict of not-guilty for Toshiba Machine in March 1986, shortly after 10 hearings with executives of the leading Japanese machine tool maker since October 1985, when the investigation was urged by the U.S. Government.

Toshiba Machine has been accused of shipping numerically controlled milling machines to the Soviet Union in 1982 and 1983, which the U.S. Government said contributed to reduced Soviet nuclear submarine propeller noise.

Tamura said it will take a long time to complete the investigations, because his ministry has no authority to demand the disclosure of information by suspected firms.

Tamura is to visit Washington September 8-13 to brief the Reagan administration on a set of steps taken by the government to prevent a repeat of the Toshiba Machine case, focusing on an amendment to the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law.

The committee later in the day approved a bill for revision of the law aimed at tougher controls on exports to the Soviet Union and its allies by increasing to five from present three years the jail term for violations and allowing MITI to conduct on-the-spot inspections.

The House of Councillors is expected to clear the bill Friday, following its passage in late August by the House of Representatives.

Diet Passes Strict COCOM Compliance Bill
OW040509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO — A bill designed to tighten controls on exports to communist countries through revision of the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law was written into law Friday after approval by the House of Councillors.

The bill cleared the House of Representatives August 28.

The revision raises prison sentences for those who violate export rules from three to five years, and increases the period of administrative sanctions imposed on law-breakers from one to three years.

The revised law will also allow closer consultations between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Foreign Ministry over the regulation of exports.

The revised law is expected to be implemented in November.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura will visit the United States next Tuesday to report the revision of the law to U.S. Government leaders who are demanding that Japan intensify its export controls in order to prevent a recurrence of incidents like the Toshiba Machine scandal.

Tamura promised a speedy revision of the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law and an increase in the number of export inspectors when he visited the U.S. in July.

Another of Tamura's tasks will be to persuade members of the U.S. Congress to moderate the protectionist slant of the sweeping trade bill presently under deliberation.

Tamura is also expected to request that Congress relax or dismiss a series of bills proposing sanctions against Toshiba Corp. in retaliation for Toshiba Machine

Corp.'s illegal sales of propeller-milling equipment to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, business leaders welcomed the revision of the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law.

"It has become necessary for Japanese corporations to start behaving in a manner befitting members of the western bloc," said one company executive.

An official of Toshiba Corp. said the company hopes ratification of the bill will convince members of Congress to mitigate the terms of the amendments recommending sanctions against Toshiba.

Miyazawa Denies Secret Group 5 Meeting
OW040207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0202 GMT
 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO — Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Friday denied a rumor that Group of Five (G-5) nations would gather this weekend to hold a secret meeting to lower their perceived exchange rate limits for the U.S. dollar.

Miyazawa told a press conference after the cabinet session that there is no talk of such a meeting by the G-5 nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

Miyazawa is expected to attend an annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank opening September 27 in Washington.

Revised Alien Registration Approved
OW040759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT
 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO — A bill to revise the alien registration law, mainly by simplifying administrative guidance, was approved Friday by a plenary session of the House of Representatives.

The revision bill, which was sent to the House of Councillors, stipulates that the fingerprinting of foreign residents in Japan is required only once — at the time of registration — instead of at the renewal of an alien registration certificate every five years, as at present.

It also will allow all foreign residents living in Japan for more than three months to receive a certificate consisting of a single plastic card to replace the present 13-page booklet.

For foreign residents who refuse to be fingerprinted, the renewal term for the certificate will be shortened from five years to between one and five years.

The alien registration law currently stipulates that foreigners aged over 16 who live in Japan for more than one year are required to provide the print of an index finger when issued with the certificate and when renewing it every five years and to carry the certificate with them at all times.

Representative of 650,000 Korean residents living in Japan, who account for about 80 percent of all foreign residents, are opposing the revision and calling for the abolition of the fingerprinting requirement.

The change in the fingerprinting system was disclosed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he visited South Korea in September last year for talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

The revision bill is also aimed at tightening judicial measures so that police can arrest foreigners on the spot if they have repeatedly refused to provide a fingerprint for the certificate.

Komeito Mission Scheduled To Visit PRC
OW040853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT
 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO — Former Komeito leader Yoshikatsu Takeiri will attend a ceremony in Beijing on September 29 marking the 15th anniversary this year of the restoration of diplomatic ties between Japan and China, the No 2 opposition party said Friday.

Takeiri will head a three-member mission, a Komeito spokesman said.

Komeito has been invited to send delegates to the ceremony by Sun Pinghua, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the spokesman said.

Japan and China issued a Shanghai communique in 1972 restoring diplomatic ties.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Meets Chinese PLA Delegation
SK031112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT
 3 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting Air Force friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] led by Air Force Commander Wang Hai.

Present on the occasion were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol and KPA Colonel General Cho Myong-rok.

Zhang Tingyen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song talked with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

U.S. Disarmament Negotiations Role Examined
SK031149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Unjust Pretexts Cannot Convince Anyone"]

[Text] As known, to discuss disarmament and other issues related to the alleviation of tension on the Korean

peninsula, in his 28 August statement, the spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded that deputy ministerial-level preliminary talks be held without any delay for North-South foreign ministerial talks in which the U.S. secretary of state also participates. He also proposed that, should the United States and the South Korean authorities think this inconvenient, bilateral preliminary talks be held between us and South Korea in Panmunjom on 23 September. This is another clear expression of our sincere effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a premise for stable peace and peaceful reunification by holding disarmament negotiations at any cost.

Massive forces of the North and the South confront each other along the Military Demarcation Line on the Korean peninsula. This is a source of mistrust and misunderstanding and aggravates tension.

Peace on the Korean peninsula can only be realized by complete disarmament. In a 23 July statement, the government of the republic advanced a disarmament proposal for a large-scale reduction of armed forces in the North and the South. Subsequently, it also proposed that North-South foreign ministerial talks be held at the earliest date, in which the U.S. secretary of state also participates, to discuss disarmament and other issues related to the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. This is designed to provide a favorable environment for peace and peaceful reunification by removing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and providing an atmosphere of trust. However, the South Korean authorities are babbling that our disarmament proposal runs counter to the principle of national self-determination. This is sophistry that cannot convince anyone and is an impure attempt to reject our proposal.

The principle of national self-determination demands that even insignificant interference or intervention of outside forces in the affairs within the nation itself be precluded. When intervention or interference of outside forces is allowed, the principle of national self-determination cannot materialize. Therefore, from start to finish, we have maintained this principle in resolving the issue of reunification.

This proposal for negotiations on large-scale disarmament is based upon the principle of national self-determination. It is not a proposal that ignores or preclude the principle of national self-determination, but one which provides a favorable phase for reunifying the fatherland. The disarmament issue is not purely a national issue, but is an issue directly related to the United States.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea approximately 1,000 various nuclear weapons and carriers, along with approximately 40,000-strong force of aggression, and endlessly conduct large-scale war exercises together with the puppets, while continuously strengthening the forces of aggression. In this year's "Team Spirit" war exercise, they even mobilized the E4-B aircraft — called a nuclear command aircraft — along with numerous nuclear weapons.

No one denies that the U.S. imperialists's arms buildup and war exercises are causing tensions on the Korean peninsula to become acute and increase the danger of war. In order to have peace on the Korean peninsula, U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn and armed forces in the North and the South must be reduced on a large scale.

There is another reason why the United States must participate in disarmament negotiations: It is the United States which has the prerogative of command over the South Korean puppet forces. It is clear to all that disarmament cannot be discussed having put aside the party concerned which has the prerogative of command over armed forces. In short, the United States is indisputably directly responsible for resolving the disarmament issue on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, the United States must also participate in disarmament negotiations.

If U.S. forces and nuclear weapons had not been stationed in South Korea and if the South Korean authorities had held the prerogative of military command, the issue of U.S. participation in disarmament negotiations would not have been presented. The South Korean puppets are babbling about the principle of national self-determination, even while continuing to maintain foreign forces of aggression. It is preposterous. They are not in a position to talk about the principle of national self-determination. The South Korean puppets' mean trick to block the realization of our disarmament proposal will expose more clearly their traitorous nature.

The U.S. imperialists's South Korean occupation and the principle of national self-determination are incompatible. If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must respond to our disarmament proposal without delay.

Newspaper on Nonaligned Movement Day
*SK020748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2141 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[*Nodong Sinmun* 1 September Editorial: "The Advance of the Nonaligned Movement Cannot Be Blocked"]

[Text] More than a quarter of a century has passed since the Nonaligned Movement emerged on the world political arena and began its historic advance. With the advent of the Nonaligned Movement and its consolidation and development, another new chapter has been provided in the history of mankind's struggle for independence, sovereignty, peace, and a bright future and billions of people who were oppressed and treated contemptuously in the past have proudly appeared as the masters of the world.

Greeting Nonaligned Movement Day today, together with the people of the nonaligned countries, our people recall with deep emotion the proud road on which the movement has consistently grown and strengthened and

they renew their fighting spirit and determination to actively struggle for the strengthening and development of the movement.

The Nonaligned Movement has been constantly expanded and strengthened along with its invincible vitality because it embodies the ideal of independence of our times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Nonaligned Movement is the mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary forces which reflect the basic trend of the present era.

Today's era is the era of independence. Still more countries of the world demand independence, and more people are struggling against all forms of domination and subjugation and for independence and self-reliance. The Nonaligned Movement has been able to grow up and strengthen as the mighty and powerful anti-imperialist independent forces because it has reflected precisely this trend of independence. The Nonaligned Movement's influence over the development of the world revolution and international life is very great.

The mighty Nonaligned Movement opposes the aggression and plundering of imperialism and colonialism. It is also the powerful antiwar peace force confronting the aggressive forces of imperialism.

With the appearance of the Nonaligned Movement on the historical arena as an independent political force, an epochal change has been effected in the relationship of political forces in the world. As the Nonaligned Movement has been strengthened and developed, the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, the antiwar peace forces, have been greatly strengthened and the imperialist reactionary forces — which seek domination, oppression, aggression, and plundering have been extremely weakened.

Without the participation of the nonaligned countries, which occupy the absolute majority in the world today, no international issue whatsoever can be correctly resolved in conformity with the desire and aspirations of progressive mankind. With the advent of the Nonaligned Movement, the era has ended in which the imperialists and colonialists could perpetrate tyranny in the international arena and there insult the people's destiny.

Today, the people of the nonaligned countries are faced with the heavy duty of further strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement. Today's reality — in which the U.S. imperialists' destruction and subversion activities against the nonaligned countries, their maneuvers for intervening in the domestic affairs of the nonaligned countries, and their economic infiltration into, and plundering in, these countries have become more unscrupulous — demands that the Nonaligned Movement be further strengthened and developed, that its position as the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces be strengthened, and thus, that its role be further enhanced.

Strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement has become a more urgent problem because of the tense situation in the international arena. Today, the international situation has become very complicated and tense because of the imperialists', including the U.S. imperialists, maneuvers for aggression. The danger of war is increasing and peace and security are being gravely threatened everywhere in the world. As a result, mankind faces a serious problem which has to determine a new global war or peace.

It is the common cause of mankind and the lofty goal of the Nonaligned Movement to prevent the danger of a new global war, a nuclear war, and to preserve and consolidate peace.

When the nonaligned countries further expand and strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and vigorously wage the anti-imperialist and antiwar struggle, they can easily check and frustrate the imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers and reliably safeguard and preserve world peace.

To further strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement, all the nonaligned countries should first continuously raise the banner of anti-imperialist independence and firmly rally around the banner. Unity is the life of the nonaligned countries and the source of their strength. Without unity, the nonaligned countries cannot strengthen the Nonaligned Movement.

In particular, amid conditions in which the imperialists scheme to destroy the nonaligned countries one by one, only when the nonaligned countries firmly unite can the Nonaligned Movement become a mighty and powerful independent anti-imperialist force, a force of our times opposed to war and for peace, and successfully achieve its lofty ideal and goal, while vigorously advancing the history of mankind.

Realizing South-South cooperation is precisely the urgent task the nonaligned countries face today. It is also one of the basic requirements in strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement. South-South cooperation is a lofty work of the developing countries in achieving their economic self-reliance through economic and technological cooperation based on the principle of satisfying each other's need. It is also a new international economic relationship based on the common aspirations and interests of the developing countries.

Only when the nonaligned countries and developing countries achieve South-South cooperation can they escape the plundering and exploitation of the imperialists, achieve economic self-reliance, and, thus, achieve their sovereignty.

To extensively expand and develop South-South cooperation, it is important for the nonaligned countries to thoroughly abide by the principles of collective self-reliance, complete equality, and mutual benefit. By so doing, the nonaligned countries can not only actively achieve cooperation and exchange, but also outstandingly build a new life without relying on others.

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With regard to South-South cooperation, regional and continental contacts are being vigorously made, while at the same time a tradition of cooperation is being established in various fields.

Our country is a dignified member country of the Non-aligned Movement. Our people have attached great significance to strengthening and developing the Non-aligned Movement and have considered it their sacred duty to make efforts for the movement.

We have made active efforts to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement by firmly adhering to independence and unity in the past. The government of our republic and our people will in the future firmly unite with the people of nonaligned countries and closely cooperate with them in implementing the common cause of building a new independent, peaceful, and prosperous world devoid of domination and subjugation, holding aloft the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialist independence. No maneuvers by the imperialists will block the victorious advance of the Nonaligned Movement.

Dialogue Peaceful Reunification Efforts
SK040518 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Talk between Madame Yun Chong-won and Ko Hui-chol in the "Feature Program": "Let Us Realize Reunification Only by Peaceful Means"]

[Text] [Ko Il-chol] Is not national reunification the paramount national aspiration and task? Under any circumstances, the question of our country's reunification, I believe, should be settled on the strength of the people by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation, without fighting. In this hour I would like to hear your views on this issue.

[Yun Chong-won] As is widely known, the question of our national reunification is an internal matter of our people designed to realize national sovereignty. Therefore, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation between the North and South and under no circumstances should it be settled by means of war.

If any one side attempts to settle the question of national reunification in the belief that it is a matter of swallowing and being swallowed up, it will only result in bringing about great catastrophes to our people.

As a result, if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will inevitably be a nuclear war. The only consequence of a nuclear war will be nothing but a devastation of the nation.

[Ko] I am of the same opinion. Achieving national reunification by peaceful means without fighting is in full accord with the interests of the nation and people.

Peaceful reunification can also be said to be an aspiration unanimously sought after by the international community. What do you think?

[Yun] Right. The international community hopes that reunification of the Korean peninsula will be achieved by peaceful means because if war breaks out over the Korean peninsula, instead of peace, it will easily escalate into a global thermonuclear war.

As is widely known, with approximately 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in this land in addition to the deployment of approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons of all types and an army nearly 1 million-strong, there persistently exists the danger of war on the Korean.

Under such circumstances, if war breaks out on the Korean peninsula and a dispute flares up there, the world cannot be left in peace. This is why world opinion hopes that peace will be achieved on the Korean peninsula and in this region and, going one step further, reunification be achieved by peaceful means.

[Ko] Nonetheless, those in power pay lip service to peaceful reunification and dialogue, while in reality they keep in mind such vicious intentions as invading the North by force and winning over and defeating communism. What do you think?

[Yun] You are right. They really keep in mind such a vicious plan. As I said earlier, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, under the pretext of southward invasion, has been earnestly begging for a permanent stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea, turning South Korea into a nuclear base by introducing U.S. nuclear weapons. It is no accident that the density of the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea is four times higher than in NATO countries.

Not only have the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring turned South Korea into a nuclear base, but they also conduct such large-scale war exercises as the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise simulating an invasion of the North every year. In addition, they suppress the patriotic masses of all walks of life who call for independence, democracy, and reunification, while enthusing over anticomunist and anti-North commotion against the North.

[Ko] An examination of such a few facts alone clearly shows that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring do not want peace or peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. In sharp contrast to this, the North has consistently put forward proposals designed to resolve the question of national reunification by peaceful means over the past 40 odd years since the nation was divided and have made sincere efforts for their realization.

[Yun] As is widely known, on more than 200 occasions the North has put forward reasonable and practical proposals for national reunification and has made every sincere effort possible toward that end, while maintaining its stand to have the question of peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula achieved by peaceful means.

The North has recently put forth a proposal for alleviating tension with a view toward opening a phase for peaceful reunification.

Even at the Geneva talks arranged immediately after signing of the truce agreement to resolve the question of reunification by peaceful means, the North proposed the withdrawal of all alien forces from the Korean peninsula as stated in the truce agreement and put forward concrete ways for peaceful reunification and then made every effort possible for their realization.

[Ko] However, the talks went bankrupt as a result of the U.S. scheme to put a crimp into the talks by further increasing the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the South Korean Army as well.

[Yun] Right. Even under such circumstances, however, the North effected a large-scale cut in the People's Army and in the Second Session of the Second SPA and in the ensuing sessions repeatedly proposed to the South authorities the withdrawal of all alien forces from the Korean peninsula, effecting a large-scale cut in the military forces and arms in the North and South, and that vows be made by the two sides to abstain from using military forces against each other.

Nevertheless, the ruling authorities in South Korea refused to accept the North's proposal for the relaxation of tensions and schemed to fabricate two Koreas, while the North continued to put forward such proposals as the Five-point policy for national reunification and then made clear its willingness to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the North and South as the first item in the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification dictates.

[Ko] When the North presented the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification, not only the entire population in the country, but also the international community greatly supported and welcomed it.

Even at such a time, the United States and the ruling clique in South Korea opposed it without due cause and aggravated tension instead.

[Yun] Yes, they did. Nevertheless, the North has (?unilaterally) taken measures to ease tension on many occasions out of generosity. Last year alone, the North unilaterally halted military exercises while the South was enthused over preparing for a war of northward invasion. And the North took various kinds of peaceful measures, including a measure of detaching 150,000 soldiers for peaceful construction.

[Ko] In particular, this year the North has put forward epochal initiatives for easing tension on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

[Yun] Right. On this past 23 July, the North put forward a proposal for arms reduction. The proposal's gist includes cutting down the military forces in the North

and South through three stages from 1988 to 1991, maintaining armed forces at a strength of less than 100,000 from 1992 in turn; the withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea with the phased military scaling down by the North and South; the withdrawal of all U.S. forces including nuclear weapons and the dismantling of its military bases in South Korea when the military forces in the North and South are cut down to 100,000; keeping the North and South informed of the progress of scaling down the military on each side as well as the progress of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and making it public to the world; the phased inspection of the progress arms reduction and withdrawal; and the issue of converting the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone where the neutral nations inspection force is to be stationed; and the convocation of a multinational disarmament negotiation meeting for the discussion of all such issues as a package; and finally the North's decision to unilaterally cut down 100,000 troops before the end of this year to open a practical breakthrough for disarmament.

[Ko] Such being the case, no sooner had the proposal been announced than the international social and journalistic circles greatly sympathized with it.

[Yun] Right. The 23 July declaration on disarmament can be said to be an expression of how seriously the North is making efforts to prevent war on the Korean peninsula, guarantee peace there, and achieve peaceful reunification of the country.

Essentially, the North's proposal as such for disarmament has received wide support and sympathy throughout the world because of its fair and just nature as well as its sincerity. Not content with the publication of such a disarmament proposal, the North has taken practical measures for its realization at an early date. We must be more concerned about this fact.

This is well evidenced by the fact that the KPA Supreme Command issued an order to discharge 100,000 soldiers by the end of December of this year by sending them to the sites of socialist construction and that the spokesman for the North's Foreign Ministry issued a statement calling for talks between foreign ministers of the North and South in which the U.S. secretary of state would also participate to discuss general issues for the purpose of easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

The North is making every effort possible to achieve national reunification by peaceful means, ease tension, and guarantee peace.

[Ko] I believe what laborious efforts the North is making for peaceful reunification is demonstrated by the fact that the North's effort is centrally concentrated on creating an atmosphere of dialogue between the North and South and on realizing the negotiation means.

[Yun] Right. I believe we have many things to prove it. With the great leader President Kim Il-song putting forward a proposal for broad negotiations between the

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North and South on 6 August 1971, dialogue for reunification was provided on the Korean peninsula for the first time since its division and isolation from each other. Thanks to the North's initiative the North-South economic talks were conducted and the North-South Red Cross talks were resumed, breaking the long suspension and which in turn led to the resumption of contacts and dialogue between the North and South. Also, the North put forward a proposal for tripartite talks with a view toward easing tension on the Korean peninsula and to providing favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

In addition, last year the North proposed the high-level North-South political and military talks. These are a few of the proposals made by the North.

The patriotic spirit consistently expressed in these proposals is to realize national reunification not by war but by peaceful means. Also, the North's proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo indicates how seriously and sincerely the North is making efforts to reunify the country by peaceful means. As is widely known, the North insists on achieving national reunification by founding the confederal republic by which the North and South establish a unified government based on the principle of recognizing the ideologies and systems in the North and South and under it the two sides practice regional autonomy with equal rights and duties. I believe this proposal is a most reasonable and practical proposal designed to reunite the country by peaceful means.

[Ko] Judging by various facts, achieving national reunification by peaceful means is not only our people's aspiration, but also the most reasonable and realistic proposal that corresponds fully to the demands of the times.

This being the case, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring should think seriously and find the correct stand and attitude instead of running counter to peaceful reunification.

Let us close for now. Thank you.

GFTUK Leader Addresses 1 September Rally
*SK040923 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
 1300 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK, at a Rally of the Working People in Pyongyang on 1 September to Celebrate the 1 September Peace Day — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The working class and trade unions of all the countries of the world celebrate 1 September each year as a peace day according to the decision at the 10th congress of the WFTU held in Cuba in February 1982. Preventing war and safeguarding and preserving peace and security around the world is an urgent problem which has arisen before mankind today.

Today's international situation has become more tense and the danger of a global war, a thermonuclear war, is increasing because of the continuously aggravated arms race of the imperialists and their maneuvers for war. [passage omitted]

Today, the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, have not only deployed and stockpiled vast amounts of nuclear weapons on a large scale and on a continuous basis, they have also continuously reinforced nuclear armed forces everywhere around the world. The U.S. imperialists have accelerated the new nuclear weapon development plan, called the (Premise) Plan, and is now tempting their follower countries to join in their reckless star wars plan. [passage omitted]

The people of the world want peace, not war. They want to live independently, free from all types of subjugation. This is why the people of all strata in many regions of the world are vigorously launching themselves into the struggle against imperialism and for independence and peace to block the imperialists' arms race and war maneuvers.

To prevent nuclear war and to defend peace, it is imperative to actively wage the struggle to ban nuclear tests and realize nuclear disarmament. Toward this end, the testing, production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons should be banned; the militarization of space should be prevented; nuclear weapons should be reduced; and all nuclear weapons should be disposed of. [passage omitted]

Establishing nuclear-free peace zones and expanding them are an important way to prevent nuclear war and defend peace. If and when nuclear-free peace zones are established and expanded, the use of nuclear weapons, let alone their production and deployment, will be unnecessary.

A long time ago, the government of our republic put forward a proposal to make Northeast Asia a nuclear-free peace zone and advanced a proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone on 23 June 1986. [passage omitted]

The Korean people have made every possible effort to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and resolve the Korean question peacefully at any cost. They have actively struggled to defend peace around the world.

Right after the ceasefire in Korea, we already put forward a proposal to reduce the armed forces of the North and the South to 100,000 or less respectively and took the step of unilaterally cutting 80,000 KPA troops. [applause]

In recent years, we have put forward proposals to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to conclude a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South; to suspend military exercises; to hold high-level North-South political and military talks; and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone. We have also mobilized

150,000 KPA soldiers for peaceful construction projects.
[applause]

In particular, the government of our republic, in its 23 July statement, put forward a new disarmament proposal for massive arms reductions to open a decisive aspect in alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and promote its peaceful reunification. In the statement, the republic's government proposed that the North and the South reduce their armed forces in three phases from 1988 to 1991, that they maintain 100,000 troops or less respectively beginning in 1992, and that the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea subsequently be withdrawn. In particular, the government of the republic declared that it would unilaterally reduce 100,000 KPA soldiers by the end of 1987 to open a practical breakthrough for disarmament on the Korean peninsula and has already entered the practical stages of this. [applause]

Our disarmament proposal is a clear expression of the stand of our party and the government of the Republic to prevent war on the Korean peninsula, to achieve peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, and, thus, to contribute to the cause of preserving peace around the world. It is, therefore, a most fair and aboveboard proposal that can be acceptable to everyone who wants peace.

The attitude of the United States and the persons in authority of South Korea toward our disarmament proposal will become a barometer that determines whether or not they want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and whether or not they are interested in the peace and security of the world.

Refusing our fair and aboveboard disarmament proposal constitutes precisely running counter to the trend of peace that prevails in the world today and challenging the desire for peace of the people of the world. The United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to our disarmament proposal without delay. Our disarmament proposal, which reflects the desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and today's world trend, has won full support and approval, not only from all of the Korean people who want to live peacefully and independently in a reunified land devoid of war and disaster, but also from the international working class and the peace-loving people of the world. [applause]

This year, the international year for peace in Korea and its reunification, the WFTU will convene an international conference for solidarity with the Korean people and workers in Prague on 3-4 November. The conference will be an important occasion in strengthening the international solidarity of the international working class with the struggle of our working class and people for peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification.

The South Korean workers' struggle has further expanded and developed recently. Their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, for the

rights to exist, and democratic freedom is being waged in almost all industrial complexes throughout South Korea, including Ulsan and Seoul. Thousands of workers of South Korea are struggling almost every day, calling for the dismantling of government-supported labor unions, the abolition of civil labor laws, the enforcement of an 8-hour workday and annual leave system, wage increases, and improved working conditions. I express full support and solidarity with the just struggle of the South Korean workers, our fellow compatriots and class brothers. [applause] [passage omitted]

The Korean working class and people fully support the peace proposals put forward by many countries, including the socialist countries, to prevent nuclear war and to preserve peace and security around the world and the struggle of the working class and people of each country to realize these proposals. [applause]

We express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class and the people in Asia, the Pacific, the Balkan Peninsula, Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific, and other parts of the world for the establishment of nuclear-free peace zones in these regions. [applause] We highly value the antiwar and anti-nuclear peace movement of the working class of each country and the peace-loving people of the world and will vigorously wage a joint struggle with their movement. [applause]

Uphealing the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, the Korean working class and the GFTUK will more vigorously struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for nuclear war; to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula, Asia, and the world; and to build a new peaceful and independent world by firmly uniting with the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, the international working class, and the peace-loving people of the world. [applause]

Long live the solidarity of the international working class in the struggle for the peace and security of the world. [applause]

Long live the peace of the world. [applause]

South Korea

Security Agency Arrests Espionage Agent
SK040157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 4 (YONHAP) — The Agency for National Security Planning and the Army Security Command Friday jointly announced that they had recently arrested a North Korean espionage agent who penetrated opposition political groups and took part in activating the National Council for a Democratic Constitution after receiving espionage training in Japan.

Chang Ui-kyun, 37, a graduate from the Mass Communications Department of Sogang University in Seoul, received the espionage education from Chochongnyon, a

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pro-North Korean residents association in Japan, and reported political situations in the South and the movements of anti-government organizations to North Korea through Japanese contacts.

The agency and the command referred Chang to the prosecution on suspicion of having violated the National Security Law.

Also referred to the prosecution without physical detention were four others, including Yun Hae-kyong, Chang's wife, and Pak Kwang-ok, a secretary of an opposition political organization called the Democratic Fraternity. They were indicted for having failed to report Chang to the authorities, according to the joint announcement.

A total of 107 espionage items, including four sheets of North Korean directives, telephone numbers and addresses of leading Chochongnyon members and an operational fund of more than 5.3 million won including 120,000 Japanese yen, were confiscated from Chang as evidence.

Deeply indoctrinated with leftist ideology, Chang led various movements for needy people in Seoul during his college days. After graduating from the university, Chang set up a publishing company and propagated radical ideology by publishing many books. The Kaema Publishing Co. established by Chang had been a hideout for many radical student activists, according to the announcement.

Chang went to Japan in April 1982 on the pretext of advanced study. While participating in various anti-government activities in Japan, Chang deliberately approached Chochongnyon-run organizations and received espionage education under Yang Kwan-su, a Seoul University dropout, who has been working for Chochongnyon since 1982.

Chang covertly entered the South in October 1985 with the mission of organizing a pan-national anti-government body in cooperation with opposition political leaders, and to set up an organization called the National Democratic Front to lead pan-national anti-government movements. His mission also included establishing a legal basis to overthrow the incumbent government in collaboration with the main opposition party.

Back in the South, Chang used a large amount of operational funds to make close contacts with opposition political leaders, and backed a plan to organize a political and social affairs research institute, participated in the activation of the National Council for a Democratic Constitution and took part in various anti-government demonstrations, including the May 3, 1986 Inchon incident.

He also gathered information about internal political situations, including the intraparty feuds of the New Korea Democratic Party, and anti-government movements, and reported the information to North Korea through Japanese agents.

In August 1986, Chang went so far as to vow that he would dedicate himself to the unification and revolutionary struggle for the motherland under the directives of the so-called great leader Kim Il-song and the North Korean Communist Party.

After being arrested, Chang expressed his sorrow to North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song because his arrest came before he could bring about any outstanding accomplishments, according to the announcement.

Meanwhile, the agency and the command have decided not to hold opposition politicians who had been in contact with Chang responsible for anti-government activities because they were unaware of Chang's role as an espionage agent for North Korea, the announcement said.

Further Report

*SK040220 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] Today, the Agency for National Security Planning and the Armed Forces Security Command announced that they have detained Chang Ui-kyun, the 37-year-old owner of the Kaema Bookstore, on spy charges and booked three others without detaining them. The investigative authorities confiscated a total of 107 pieces from him as evidence, including a scratch pad on which instructions were written; 5.3 million won, the unused remainder of 25 million won for operational funds; and a notebook on communications networks.

According to the results of the investigation, while attending classes of the Journalism Department of Sogang University, the spy Chang Ui-kyun served as a representative of the Thursday Debate Society, an underground circle; the Evening Study Group; and the Organization of Trash Pickers and Shoeshine Boys. At that time, he came to the conclusion that he had to destroy the contradictions of capitalism by organizing the masses. The spy Chang Ui-kyun, who after graduation worked as a book salesman and a worker at construction sites, went to Japan under the guise of needing training in April 1985, and voluntarily approached a Chongnyon organization for operations against the South. In December, 1985, through Kim Il-u, the North's Japan-residing 37-year-old head of operations against the South who had once visited our country as a reporter for the North puppet side to cover the North-South Red Cross talks, Chang was transferred to a certain Pang, the North's head of operations. The spy Chang Ui-kyun then went to Japan four times between April 1985 and March this year. On these occasions, he inspected the Kim Il-song Revolutionary Museum at Choson University and received 20 days of secret training. At that time, he handed over a letter pledging loyalty, congratulatory messages on the occasion of the births of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and filled out an application for membership in the Workers' Party, entering the party on the spot. He also received approximately 25 million won from the North Korean puppets as operational funds.

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Sneaking into Korea after getting instructions to infiltrate the opposition political circles operating within the system framework, he sought to build an upper echelon united front and stage a political struggle by organizing a nationwide united organization for democratization in league with off-stage activists. The spy Chang Ui-kyun laid a base for his operation by establishing the Kaema Bookstore, an unregistered business, as a front in Insadong, Seoul, this past March.

In a bid to translate into action his mission to convert the activists into a political force and infiltrate political circles, the spy Chang Ui-kyun participated last April in the Institute for Political and Social Affairs, which such off-stage politicians as a certain Ye Chun-ho, Kim Sung-kyun, and Che Chong-ku planned to form. Actively involved in forming the institute for political and social affairs, Chang wrote an announcement on the purpose of the institute, provisions of the organization, and an organization table as the person in charge of organization and of the group's general affairs.

Also, following North Korea's instructions to form a united people's organization in league with the main opposition party, the spy Chang Ui-kyun, it was revealed, actively involved himself in forming the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution from behind the scenes and involved himself in discussions with such off-stage politicians as Ye Chun-ho, Kim Sung-kyun, and Che Chong-ku on the need to organize a united people's organization to win a constitutional revision for direct presidential election and ways to form such an organization.

In addition, the spy Chang Ui-kyun was arrested while actively involved in espionage activities, including analyzing and reporting on the domestic situation concerning the 3 May Inchon incident; the background of the break up of the Mintongnyon; Yi Min-u's plans; the background of the formation of the Democratic Journalists' Council; the 10 June and 26 June situations, through (Hirada), (?a nun) who served as a Japanese contact and whose entry into Korea was helped by Yang Kwan-su, an operative based in Japan who took a major part in a disguised wedding ceremony at the YMCA.

Police Seize 240 Strikers at Daewoo, Hyundai
OW040409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 4 KYODO — Police caught about 240 workers at Daewoo Motor Co. in Inchon west of here and at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. in Ulsan in the southeastern part of this country Friday morning amid an escalating wave of labor disputes.

This was the first time that police were brought into firm buildings since June 29 when ruling party chief No Tae-u made public a surprise proposal for democratization and national reconciliation.

Police will arrest all the captured workers later with warrants, police sources said.

So far, the government had refrained from intervention in labor disputes, but it changed the policy as workers' actions escalated with frequent street demonstrations, occupation of buildings and setting fires, the sources said.

Home Affairs Minister Chong Kwan-yong said Friday morning that the authorities would take a stern posture against workers' illegal activities.

Police would arrest any law violators both in and outside firm buildings in such labor disputes, he said. Chong also called for peaceful settlement of such labor disputes through labor-management talks.

According to police, those seized by police in labor disputes or related incidents numbered about 1,100 since June 29. Of them, 110 were arrested.

In Ulsan, about 1,800 policemen stormed Hyundai Heavy Industry's offices and dormitories and took about 100 workers who were holding up inside demanding wage hikes.

Police took the action on charges of breaking into the Ulsan city hall and setting fire Wednesday, according to police sources.

Some 10,000 Hyundai workers staged rallies and demonstrations within their factories in protest against the day's police action.

The seized men included seven union leaders at the firm, the sources said.

At Daewoo Motor Co.'s factory in Inchon west of here, police stormed and caught about 140 workers who were holding up since Wednesday.

The Daewoo workers started a strike August 26 for wage raise demand and clashed with policemen Wednesday by hurling Molotov cocktails.

About 3,000 policemen entered the factory at the request of Daewoo business group chairman Kim U-chung police sources said.

Two workers jumped from the second floor and suffered injuries while another attempted suicide by cutting his wrist, the sources said.

Further on Raid
SK040619 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 4 (YONHAP) — The police rounded up some 180 striking workers after a pre-dawn raid Friday including labor union leaders of the nation's two major industrial companies for their alleged role in violent street demonstration.

The sweeping move by police is apparently in line with the firm government policy to deal sternly with the recent wave of extreme labor violence by mobilizing all possible public enforcement power.

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Among those arrested were some 80 shipyard workers and labor union leaders of the Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. who were staging a sit-in protest at the company compound in the southeastern provincial port city of Ulsan, the site of one of Korea's major industrial complexes. The others rounded up were from Daewoo Motors Co.'s Pupyong plant on the outskirts of Seoul.

In connection with the arrest of the striking workers, Home Affairs Minister Chong Kwan-yong outlined the firm government stance toward extreme labor-related violence. Chong said that the government from now on will strictly stand by the law against such extreme labor violence as arson, rampages and seizures by intervening with all public power to deal with the labor disputes even without the request of management.

The government has fully respected the principles of mutual benefits and self-regulation between labor and management in resolving the disputes, in the belief that such an attitude would have favorable results, Chong added. Friday's government crackdown, however, was inevitable in order to maintain law and order and to safeguard the people from violence, he said.

The government will continue to make efforts to mediate the labor-management disputes while it expects the disputes to be resolved through self-regulatory, peaceful means, Chong said.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Prosecutor's Office Friday ordered the prosecutors and police nationwide to ferret out and investigate those workers who take part in demonstrations staged on and off their company compounds.

The prosecution plans to put under formal arrest the outside forces and those who are found to have actively taken part in labor violence.

A special 50-member task force of prosecutors and police investigators has been formed to probe the rampage Wednesday night inside the Ulsan city hall involving some 300 striking Hyundai shipyard workers.

A total of 1,094 people have been taken to the police in connection with the nationwide labor disputes spawned by the June 29 declaration of a sweeping democratization formula, including more freedom of labor rights, announced by then-ruling party chairman No Tae-u. No is also the DJP's nominee for the upcoming presidential election which the ruling and opposition camps agreed will be held before Dec. 20.

Of the 1,094 taken to the police, 110 were placed under formal arrest, 110 others were arrested without physical detention, 631 were released after admonition, and 165 were referred to summary courts. The other 74 are still under investigation, according to the prosecution.

The prosecution and police launched an hour-long raid into the Hyundai shipyard plant and men's dormitory inside the company compound at 5 a.m., rounding up about 70 workers suspected of leading a violent street demonstration two days ago.

About 3,000 Hyundai shipyard workers are staging demonstrations at the company recreation area, demanding that management come to the negotiating table to discuss wage increases.

Riot police fired some 50 rounds of tear gas canisters in an attempt to rescue a plainclothes policeman captured by the striking workers. About 100 policemen moved into the compound to set their captured colleague free, taking away some 10 other workers from the scene.

Some 100 workers of the Daewoo Motors Co. who were staging an overnight sit-in protest in Pupyong were also taken away around 4 a.m., ending their 10-day seizure of the company buildings.

In the wake of the 30-minute skirmish between searchers and rampaging workers, four workers were injured and moved to a nearby hospital for treatment, including Nam Chong-hui, 27, who slit his right wrist with a sharp object. Nam has allegedly led the labor demonstrations. The police squad captured about 30 workers who were posted on guard around the company compound before the raid began and then asked the other 70 workers holed up on the third floor of the main company building to give up.

But the striking workers armed with firebombs refused to disperse and resisted with a threat to set fire to the building before they were stormed by the police and overpowered.

It was learned that Kim U-chung, president of the Daewoo business group, reportedly requested the police intervention. Kim has been quoted as saying that the striking workers' protest became violent, forcing the company to prolong the work stoppage.

The Daewoo Company said it plans to resume normal operations beginning Sept. 7 after a two-day suspension.

More Arrests Ordered

*SK040041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 87 p 3*

(Text) The Prosecutor General's Office yesterday handed down orders for the immediate arrest of all the masterminds allegedly stirring up the violent labor unrest presently hitting the Hyundai Heavy Machinery Co. in Ulsan.

In line with the "resolute" action taken against the violence-tainted labor turmoil by the prosecution, the National Police Headquarters sent a 20-member investigation team to the southwestern center of national industry.

All of those found involved in rioting at the heart of the port city Wednesday night will be subject to legal punishment without exception, the law authority made clear.

In connection with the labor disputes sweeping the country, 79 people have been taken in for police investigation, with most of them likely to be formally arrested soon.

On Wednesday alone, 72 people were led away by police for having resorted to violence in the course of pushing their demands for better conditions and higher wages.

Ministers Discuss Responses to Disturbances
SK031224 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) — The government Thursday discussed ways to deal with growing acts of violence committed in recent labor disputes with Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol participating.

A government source said that the meeting covered measures to settle the resumed labor strike in the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. in the southeastern city of Ulsan and other issues related to labor unrest sweeping the country.

Also attending the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister Chong In-yong, Home Minister Chong Kwan-yong and Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang.

Meanwhile, the prosecution plans to take stern action against those who resort to extreme violence.

About 15,000 Hyundai workers began their second day of sit-in Thursday at the municipal stadium in Ulsan, about 300 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

Wednesday afternoon, a crowd of thousands staged street demonstrations, led by some 70 forklifts, cranes and bulldozers along the 15-kilometer stretch from the shipyard to the city's center. Becoming more violent with night coming, hundreds of strikers stormed the city hall and smashed window panes and set fire to cars and buildings.

A prosecution official said the prosecution plans to round up those who played key roles in the violence of Hyundai workers or instigated the protest behind the scene.

Those who exercised violence, set fires, occupied public buildings or fanned workers to rush into downtown of Ulsan City will also be apprehended, he said.

The prosecution investigation will focus on whether students formed an alliance with workers in the Hyundai sit-in, considering violence broke out at the same time with fall semester of universities that began on Sept. 1.

If students were found involved in the Ulsan incident, the prosecution will also arrest and sentence them to maximum penalty on charges of violating the law governing the punishment of violence, the official said.

On Thursday evening, about 6,000 Hyundai workers decided to lift their sit-in and began returning home after being persuaded by the Labor Ministry and other labor-related organizations.

However, the labor union decided to continue the sit-in from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. until company representatives returned to a negotiation table between labor and management.

A general strike and the sit-in by Hyundai's 20,000 workers followed a failure in negotiations as labor demanded a 25-percent wage increases while the company stuck to its offer of an 11-percent raise plus 10,000 won (about 12.35 U.S. dollars) in allowances.

Daily Says DJP's Antileftism Grows Stronger
SK040155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 87 p 2

[By Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The wind of anti-leftism is blowing in the ruling camp despite the steady march toward democratic reform.

The police and prosecution authorities have recently arrested 65 people including some well-known dissidents involved in labor strikes at Hyundai and Daewoo adding fuel to the volatile issue of political prisoners.

The release of political prisoners and suspects was placed high on the agenda for the first formal talk ever held between presidents No Tae-u of the Democratic Justice Party and Kim Yong-sam of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party Wednesday but without any agreement being reached.

The ruling camp has maintained that the remaining political prisoners are all people who were involved in arson or other violent activity denying the liberal democratic system, noting that "pure" prisoners of conscience totaling 1,124 were set free following No's June 29 "democratization" pledge.

DJP spokesman Yi Min-sop elaborated that any leniency measure, in the future, would not be applied to those detained since July.

In a breakfast meeting with Sen. Alan Cranston Wednesday, No maintained that the government's resort to law-and-order steps is an effort to ensure peaceful elections in the coming months.

He was quoted as telling the U.S. senator, "If the leftists are left uncontrolled and their radical acts go on, it will be impossible for us to hold elections or see the transfer of power."

The ruling party leader stressed that the crackdown on what the government calls leftists is not designed to suppress political opponents.

In the meantime, the DJP secretary general proposed a pan-national campaign to defend a "liberal democratic system" in a monthly meeting of cadre members Wednesday.

He declared, "Now is the time for a movement to protect the liberal democratic system. We are now obliged to choose between consolidating democracy and losing it."

The previous day, Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol sermonized on the danger of leftism to a delegation from the RDP, led by vice president No Sung-hwan, which

called for the release of the 65 detainees and an end to the police search for political fugitives.

Rep. No protested that the arrest of Yi Sang-su, a lawyer serving as human rights committee chairman of the pandissident National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, and some student leaders is likely to create fresh tension in the political situation.

The prime minister said that leftist forces are exceedingly dangerous and that the government would "resolutely" eradicate elements opposing elections.

He presides over a daily meeting of leading security officers nowadays.

To explain the toughened government stand, a senior DJP official claimed, "People want decisive action by the law enforcement authorities against emerging leftist forces."

Observers interpret the stern stance of the ruling camp as a high-visibility warning against overall anti-government forces in preparation for election campaigns.

They say the government remembers that young anti-government activists effectively triggered a boom for the opposition in favor of hard-line runners in the Feb. 12, 1985, general elections.

Sensitive political watchers are paying much attention these days to speculation that a political crisis may take place should students combine with labor to stage anti-government demonstrations in September.

Already massive violent protest actions by employees of key industries are causing serious concern among the people while opposition politicians complain of what they call the deliberate inaction of the authorities against such lawlessness.

They are worried that the recent labor strikes must be strengthening the voices of hard-liners in the ruling camp. They cite the negative government reaction to the opposition call for additional release of political prisoners as evidence.

Backtracking to early July, No relieved his military colleagues of high party posts in a reshuffle shortly after he was delegated party leadership by President Chon Tu-hwan in a bid to meet a broad demand for the civilianization of politics.

Some weeks later, however, he appointed some general-turned politicians including Yu Hak-song as senior advisors.

Ho Sam-su, a core member of the reformist group in the transitional period of 1980 was named a member of the DJP's National Policy Coordination Committee. He drew public attention when he greeted Ho Hwa-pyong, another key figure in the formation of the Fifth Republic government, upon his return home from the United States last week.

The serious threat posed by leftist forces was first warned of in President Chon's summer press conference late last month, in which he also hinted there would be no more leniency steps for political prisoners.

Following the remarks, Prime Minister Kim stressed in a lengthy statement that the government would comb out leftist activists, saying that leftism is putting the nation in real peril now.

Analysts foresee that the government's tough stand will continue until it can guarantee a "free" atmosphere for the election campaigns and the absence of intervention by dissidents in No's stumping of the country

Media Warned Against Leftist Attacks
SK040221 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
4 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Ung-hui said yesterday broadcast media should safeguard liberal democracy from leftist attack.

"The nation's broadcasting personnel are charged to play a major role in protecting our system from the threats of radical leftist ideologies and violent revolutions," Yi said.

In this age of mistrust, conflict, rupture and reform, he said, the foremost objective facing the nation is to pursue reform amid stability.

The minister made the remarks in a ceremony to mark the 24th Broadcasting Day. The ceremony was held at the Sejong Cultural Center.

Yi, who serves as the official government spokesman, said now is the time to integrate society by resolving various gaps and conflicts.

"Law and order should be observed without fail. Good sense and virtues of a sound society should also be respected," he said.

Minister Yi added that society should be protected from impure elements and the people should restore their interest in humanity.

He called for broadcast personnel to redouble their efforts to help "broadcasting for the people" take root in the nation.

"Broadcasters are asked to accelerate efforts to cater to the needs and demands of the people and to build trust from the people in the pluralistic society," he said.

Yi also called on broadcast media to develop the framework of public broadcasting established seven years ago.

Among the tasks he cited to improve the system are the pursuit of fairness, objectivity, truthfulness and independence.

Rival Parties Begin Election Strategies
SK040127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Following the scheduling of the presidential election yesterday for no later than Dec. 20, rival parties are quietly starting election campaigns.

Working on election strategies and pledges, they are changing party mechanisms into systems fit for the first direct presidential election in 16 years.

Presidential hopefuls have increased contacts with influential individuals and interest groups and are starting or planning provincial tours to court more publicity by stumping the country.

The campaigns will get into full spurt around early November when the election date will be published. Electioneering before the public notice is banned under the current Presidential Election Law but it is not easy to tell election campaign from ordinary partisan activities and legal sanction is virtually impossible for an illegal campaign.

No, the only presidential candidate elected by a party for the coming election, spearheaded his provincial campaign in effect by touring to a training camp for the DJP's "youth service corps" in Poun, Chungchon-pukto, yesterday, his first "stumping" trip since his nomination on June 10.

In an election speech-style statement, he declared, "Only the DJP can accomplish a genuine democracy, balanced economic growth and social justice."

DJP secretary general Chong Sok-mo told reporters yesterday that the ruling party would now give top priority to consolidating party structures and beefing up membership for the election.

It is striving to double the 1.6 million-strong membership with just three months to go before the nationwide polls.

Chong disclosed that all cadre members across the country will undergo an intensive program of training and education to prepare for campaigns until the end of next month.

A publicity task force will be formed soon, along with central support squads in vulnerable areas and provincial campaign teams.

No will start a round of trips to major provincial cities as soon as the labor strikes taper off.

The DJP presidential nominee will, however, focus his publicity campaign on speeches and appearances on television, while experienced opposition runners intend to principally rely on stumping rather as their capital opportunities to win support and court publicity.

Kim Tae-chung, standing advisor to the largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party, will carry out his repeatedly-delayed provincial tour, on a reduced scale, to only his hometown of Mokpo and nearby Kwangju next week.

The renowned orator plans public addresses but is scheduled to have a series of meeting with opposition leaders in the two cities during the two-day visit.

He insists on an early reorganization of 36 local chapters whose leadership has remained vacant apparently to use the opportunity to stump through major provincial cities and townships.

The RDP's election campaign is likely to be started after the party elects one presidential candidate, either Kim Tae-chung or president Kim Yong-sam around the end of this month.

Kim Yong-sam, enjoying his grip on the administration of the largest opposition party, has no plan to travel around the provincial cities in the near future.

Each of the two Kim's factions appears to be readying themselves for an eventual intraparty vote showdown for nomination though the two leaders are still committed to choice of a single candidate through compromise.

A pending issue affecting the lead-up to the election is the revision of the Presidential Election Law.

Eight negotiators, four each from the two main parties, will begin talks on the election law amendment Tuesday.

The ruling party had earlier announced that it would "positively" accede to opposition demands in rewriting the election law.

However, some sticky problems will concern the method of campaigning including participation in TV debates, the frequency and the total number of stumping rallies and the duration of the campaign period.

The RDP yesterday mapped out 100 public pledges including the pursuit of a nuclear-free zone on the entire peninsula, establishment of a military chapter for its political neutrality and restoration of U.S.-held rights to operate the Korean armed forces.

The pledges will be made public by the RDP presidential candidate after being officially adopted by the party.

RDP Disappointed in DJP Prisoner Release
SK040113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Key post-holders of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party expressed disappointment yesterday at the "negative attitude" of the ruling camp toward an additional release of political prisoners.

Kim Tae-yong, spokesman for the RDP said yesterday that the key officers of the party had determined that the ruling party views the question with a lack of sincerity,

following assessment of the result of talks between No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam Wednesday.

The morning meeting was held in a serious and grave atmosphere and the participants concluded that the No-Kim meeting ended in a "failure" to create a favorable environment for the release of political detainees, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the RDP was "deeply disappointed" with the negative attitude ruling party head No Tae-u showed on the issue of political prisoners in the 150-minute talk with Kim Yong-sam.

The RDP must now raise the question of whether No Tae-u has the "real power" to set free the remaining political prisoners and whether the ruling camp has the true intention of moving toward full democracy, spokesman Kim added.

He pointed out that the government is moving against the sweeping tide of democratization these days by cracking down again on "democratic figures," without showing any signs of willingness to take lenient measures toward political prisoners.

"The opposition cannot but worry about the hardening of the political situation as the government is showing an inflexible attitude," the spokesman added.

Kim Tae-chung told the meeting that he has determined that the political situation is entering a "very difficult and grave stage."

"The opposition should have settled the issue of political prisoners before the rival parties produced a unified constitution," Kim said.

Out of No's eight democratization pledges, only one has been carried out, the bi-partisan constitution allowing for a direct presidential election, he said.

About 400 people are still behind bars for political reasons and hundreds of dissident figures are yet to have their civil rights restored so that they can begin free political activities, Kim added.

"I have come to the decision that the ruling camp was not sincere in the No-Kim talks," he said, "Our party is now at a loss about what to do to gain the freedom of those people in jail."

Kim observed that the reason why the ruling camp insists on holding parliamentary elections before Feb. 25 is to allow President Chon to exercise the power to nominate candidates for the National Assembly.

"The opposition must remain vigilant against this tricky scheme of the government," he said.

Vice presidents of the main opposition party also showed an identical concern over the government's recent hard-line policy. Here is the gist of their remarks in the meeting yesterday.

Yi Yong-hui (loyal to Kim Tae-chung): Our party must devise new methods to set free political prisoners. What is worrying is that the government is jailing additional people, rather than setting free political prisoners.

Kim Tong-yong (loyal to Kim Yong-sam): Now is the time for our party to demonstrate unity. Recent political development is similar to that which occurred in the so-called "Spring of Seoul" in 1980. From now on, an alliance of students and workers is feared, thus creating an unpredictable environment for future political development.

To consolidate opposition solidarity, the RDP must pick one single presidential candidate before Sept. 15th.

No Sung-hwan (supporter of Kim Tae-chung): The important question at the No-Kim meeting was whether additional political prisoners would be set free or not. But the political talks turned out to be "meaningless" as there was no agreement on the release of those still in jail for political reasons. The current government has not woken up yet.

Kim Yong-sam: I did my best for the release of political prisoners and I will continue to exert my every effort.

Papers on Constitutional Negotiations

SK040644 [Editorial Report] In their 1 September editions Seoul dailies carry editorials on the conclusion of negotiations on constitutional reform between the DJP and the RDP.

Choson Ilbo in Korean, on page 2, carries a 1,000-word editorial under the headline "The First Barrier Has Been Hurdled, But . . . ; Concluding Negotiations On Constitutional Reform."

Praising the efforts of those who participated in the negotiations and noting the improvements in the citizens' basic rights, the editorial says: "On the road to democratization, amendment of the constitution is only the first barrier."

The editorial goes on to say: The constitutional amendment is only the first hurdle to be surmounted in the next 6-month's political schedule. There is still much to be done — introduction to the National Assembly, deliberation, adoption, national referendum, and revision of the election law and other related laws. Moreover, the labor disputes and the new school semester in September may, it is even difficult to predict, adversely affect the atmosphere of negotiation between the ruling and opposition camps and the future political timetable. With the situation being as foggy as it is now, the ruling camp's hard-liners and extremists in the opposition camp may tend to upset the strategy of reconciliation that has been adopted with so much effort. The DJP, with President No Tae-u, and the RDP, with President Kim Yong-sam and adviser Kim Tae-chung have been entrusted with the common responsibility of exerting their utmost efforts to prevent such a situation from being created.

In conclusion, the editorial says: "With mixed feelings over the first hurdle of the constitutional reform being surmounted to usher in a new era of democracy following the 15 years of authoritarianism since the introduction of the Yusin constitution, we believe now is the time to be keenly vigilant of extremists of one side or the other attempting to pour cold water over the future political schedules."

Hanguk Ilbo in Korean, in an 800-word editorial carried on page 2 under the headline, "Make September a Promising Month — Let Us Achieve Constitutional Reform Calmly and Sincerely," says that, "though we have now passed the first difficult peak, there are still many barriers to be hurdled along the road to democratization."

Touching on the serious ongoing labor disputes as one stumbling block on the road to democracy, the editorial stresses the need to seek "relentless and stern countermeasures by the public power" in case the worker strikes "violate laws or disturb the public order."

Seoul Sinmun in Korean, on page 2, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "The Difficult First Barrier Has Been Hurdled Toward Democratic Development."

The editorial notes the significance of having reached agreement in revising the constitution through negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties "for the first time in the history of constitutional politics."

Citing the controversial questions posed over the course of negotiations, the editorial assesses the conclusion of negotiations as something that has set an example for settling labor-management disputes.

Tong-a Ilbo in Korean, on page 2, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "An Agreement Was Reached in the discussion for Constitutional Revision — We Hope That the Ruling and Opposition Parties Will Get Over the Remaining Barriers Based Upon the Spirit of Agreement."

After lauding the agreement on constitutional revision, the editorial notes that it does not necessarily guarantee the smooth progress of politics. The editorial concludes: "It is therefore, a fact that there exists many barriers ahead that we must overcome. We believe that if the ruling and opposition parties continue to make efforts with the same spirit and patience with which they successfully ended discussion on constitutional revision through common consensus, a process that seems to have been extremely difficult, democratization will certainly be achieved on this soil."

Chungang Ilbo in Korean, on page 2, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "The Days Ahead Are More Important for Democratization — The Constitutional Revision Formula That the DJP and the RDP Agreed Upon." After praising the agreement as epochal, the editorial notes that it is expected that it will be more difficult to agree on human rights, the National Assembly election law, and other issues.

The editorial also says that "no one can reject the idea that democratization is the trend of the era." After noting the presence of those who run counter to this trend and who seek to lead the situation to revolution, the editorial urges the politicians to "make sincere efforts to accelerate a political schedule that leads to democratization." The editorial concludes: "It is of secondary importance which faction takes power or who becomes president. Now is the time to map out just and fair rules and to establish a tradition of democratic politics, in which one accepts the result, whether a victory or a defeat."

Kyonghyang Sinmun in Korean, on page 2, carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled: "Historic Realization of 'Constitutional Revision Through Common Consensus' — If Democratization Is To Be Realized, Elections Must Be Held and If Elections Are To Be Held, Political Capability Must Be Displayed."

After lauding the agreement as meaningful, the editorial stresses the importance of compromise in future negotiations and calls for speedily carrying through on the political schedule and for immediately beginning negotiations to revise the National Assembly Election Law and other laws.

The editorial concludes: "Politicians must pay attention to labor disputes, the campus issue, and other factors outside the political arena and must make exemplary efforts to resolve these issues so that they do not sink the democratization process. Therefore, the ruling and opposition parties must display more of their political capabilities with the spirit of compromise."

Newspaper Editorials on No-Kim Talks

SK040728 [Editorial report] Seoul daily newspapers on 3 and 4 September carry editorials on the results of the 2 September talks between DJP President No Tae-u and RDP President Kim Yong-sam on constitutional revision.

Choson Ilbo in Korean, on page 2 of its 3 September edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "March on the Wide Road Toward Democratization Based Upon Common Consensus — Political Meaning of the No-Kim Talks."

After praising the will of No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam to preserve the current political stage and the political schedule as "affirmative," the editorial says that this can be "a favorable turning point that can again normalize the abnormal relations between the conservative ruling party and the conservative opposition party," which has been aggravated since the Third Republic.

After describing the past confrontations between the ruling and opposition parties since the national founding, the editorial urges the conservative ruling party to "accommodate itself to democratization after giving up its high-handed rule and its ambition for long-term office"

and also urges the conservative opposition party to "make efforts toward democratization and to possess a sense of duty for state management." The editorial goes on to say: "In this way, they can consolidate the foundation for free democracy" by exerting joint efforts on both sides.

In conclusion, the editorial again urges the ruling and opposition parties to "promote an atmosphere of fair competition to create a civilian democratic government through free elections."

Hanguk Ilbo in Korean, on page 2 of its 3 September edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "Achievements in the Talks Between Presidents No and Kim — Agreement on a Political Schedule and Pending Issues."

After stating that this meeting shows how difficult it is to resolve the current political issues, the editorial states that when left-leaning forces are correctly defined, the human rights issue, the issue of the release of additional detainees, and other related issues can be resolved in a clear-cut manner.

In conclusion, the editorial urges Presidents No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam to meet again immediately "and resolve all the unresolved issues by displaying political capability as party leaders."

Tong-a Ilbo in Korean, on page 2 of its 3 September edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "After the No-Kim Talks — Carry Out the Political Schedule Agreed Upon Initially, Speedily."

After noting the significance of their talks in that, "the ruling and opposition parties have made the political schedule clear when a sense of uneasiness prevails because of labor disputes and other matters."

After calling for clearly defining left-leaning forces, the editorial says that, "the opposition party must not simply demand democratization," and that, "in a sense, it is also responsible for realizing democratization."

After urging the ruling and opposition parties to resolve all the difficult issues in the spirit of dialogue and compromise, the editorial concludes saying that the ruling and opposition parties will "continue negotiations on the issue of releasing detainees and other pending issues, recognizing that elections are the best solution at this time."

Chungang Ilbo in Korean, on page 2 of its 3 September edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Efforts To Hold Elections — Achievements in the No-Kim Talks."

The editorial praises the talks considering that the meeting was the first such meeting held, "on the same footing," and that established, "relations of fair competition," in carrying out the political schedule.

In conclusion, the editorial says that, "while establishing relations of fair competition, not relations of confrontation," the ruling and opposition parties must exert their best efforts to "found a democratic government through elections" and hopes that the No-Kim talks will be a "valuable starting point for democracy."

Kyonghyang Sinmun in Korean, on page 2 of its 3 September edition, carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled: "We Hope that 'a Political Miracle' Will Be Created — Achievements in the No-Kim Talks and the Remaining Tasks."

After noting that the talks were successful in showing the appearance of "productive politics," the editorial expresses regret that the two presidents failed to agree upon the date of the National Assembly elections, which is also important in democratic development.

Noting the revision of election laws and other laws, the editorial states that these laws must be reasonably revised and that elections must be held fairly. The editorial concludes: "We must mobilize our ability and wisdom in using the remaining short months as a good opportunity to create a 'political miracle.'"

Seoul Sinmun in Korean, on page 2 of its 4 September edition, carries an 800-word editorial entitled: "This Must Not Be a One-time Masterpiece; More Must Come."

The editorial praises the talks as an opportunity to proceed with the political situation on a stable basis and an opportunity to show that we can resolve the political situation concerning constitutional revision.

It concludes: The No-Kim talks must not be a "masterpiece for one time only" and must be a "valuable guideline" in facilitating the holding of elections and in inaugurating a new regime.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore Malaysia

Minister on Anti-Palm Oil Campaign in U.S. *BK030755 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English* 0950 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur Sept. 3 (BERNAMA) -- Developing countries requiring better market opportunities for their primary products should press for trade liberalisation, a senior Malaysian official said Thursday.

Speaking at the Seventh Palm Oil Familiarisation Programme at the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM), Primary Industry Ministry Secretary-General Wong Kum Choon said he hoped that the ministerial declaration in Uruguay last year for a total phase-out of subsidies and rollback of agricultural protectionism in world trade will be adhered to.

He added if this is not done, nations will not have any confidence in the new round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN).

Wong also said the progress in reducing and removing barriers through bilateral and multilateral negotiations have, so far, been painfully slow.

Partly, industrialised nations have forgotten that developing countries like Malaysia require better market opportunities for their primary products in order to have the capability of buying more industrial products from these nations.

The prospects of expanding the export of palm oil therefore have to face the challenging task of overcoming protectionist sentiments such as this and dismantling tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed on palm oil and its products, he added.

He also said that the anti-palm oil campaign by the American Soyabean Association (ASA) was a ploy to undermine the market prospects of palm oil.

He noted that more nutritional studies are being undertaken in the United States to reaffirm the previous findings that palm oil is a healthy and wholesome oil which American consumers could consume without fear.

We are also countering the misleading misinformation given by the American Heart Association," he added.

ASA has also turned a blind eye to several nutritional studies carried out here and internationally which show the properties of palm oil, he said.

Wong also told reporters his ministry is satisfied with the work done by the Hill and Knowlton, the influential U.S. public relations firm appointed to represent Malaysia in its public relations war against the anti-palm oil campaign initiated by the ASA.

He said: The effects will take place slowly as we go along and we are confident that the tropical oils bill, now before the Senate will not go through.

The ASA is also not likely to achieve its objective of garnering support for its campaign from the Food and Drug Adminisitration (FDA).

It is also not likely that the ASA case can be fully supported by scientific and technical evidence.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Greets Nonaligned Movement Leader *BK020714 Phnom Penh SPK in French* 1236 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Sep (SPK) — Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK's Council of Ministers, sent warm greetings to Robert Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and of the Nonaligned Movement, on the occasion of the latter's anniversary.

Hun Sen said in his message: The government and people of Cambodia are convinced that under your leadership, our movement will continue its tradition of struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and foreign exploitation and domination, as well as its struggle for world peace, total disarmament, a new international order in economic and cultural relations, and freedom and national independence of all oppressed peoples in the world.

Despite our absence at its summit or because of this very absence, we attach exceptional importance to the internal unity of our movement, to its development as a force of peace, and to the hope of all of mankind for a better world, because the principles of nonalignment constitute the core of the PRK's foreign policy.

In conclusion, Chairman Hun Sen wished the Nonaligned Movement great success.

Communique on Indochinese Ministers Meeting *BK031220 Phnom Penh SPK in English* 1138 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 3 — The following communique has been issued in Phnom Penh: On the 12th and 13th August 1987, a consultative meeting was held among vice foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries representing the ministries of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

1. The Vietnamese vice foreign minister informed his Kampuchean and Lao counterparts of the results of the talks held on 27-29 July 1987 between Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

The Kampuchean and Lao sides welcomed the results of the above-said talks and regarded them as a step forward in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean

problem, thus contributing to the strengthening of peace in Southeast Asia.

2. The Vietnamese side briefed on Indonesia's idea of holding a "cocktail party" in Jakarta with an understanding that an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea be held on the basis of equal footing, without preconditions and with no political label, to which, at the later stage, Indonesia will invite other concerned countries to participate.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed its readiness to participate in such a meeting. The Vietnamese and Lao sides welcomed the People's Republic of Kampuchea's goodwill position and stood ready to participate along with other concerned countries in this "cocktail party" at its later stage.

3. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the reconvening of the working group between Vietnam and Indonesia to discuss the problems of Kampuchea simultaneously with other problems of Southeast Asia. If the composition of this working group is extended to other ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries will designate the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in addition, to participate.

The three sides unanimously held that the discussion of the problem of Kampuchea together with other problems of Southeast Asia between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries is in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions issued at the 7th and 8th summit conferences of the nonaligned movement, thus ensuring lasting peace and stability for all countries in this region.

4. On Indonesia's suggestion that observers of certain countries be invited to the forthcoming partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam exchanged views and agreed in principle on the presence of such observers including those from the Republic of Indonesia. The Lao People's Democratic Republic fully supported this decision of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese sides.

The situation is developing in a manner favourable to finding a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will do their utmost for the above-mentioned agreements to be effectively implemented and are of the desire that all countries will make positive contribution to promoting dialogue towards a correct political solution to the problem of Kampuchea and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Activities, Greetings Mark SRV Anniversary

SPK Reports Activities

BK031244 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh September 3 — A Kampuchean party and state delegation led by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice-premier, called at the Vietnamese Embassy here Wednesday morning on the occasion of the 42nd anniversaries of Vietnam's August Revolution (August 19) and national day (Sept 2).

On the occasion, Vice Premier Chea Soth expressed profound gratitude to the party, government, army and fraternal people of Vietnam for their immense sacrifices they have made in the spirit of proletarian internationalism in saving the Kampuchean people from genocidal Pol Pot.

He recalled the special relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as their militant solidarity and close cooperation in the victorious struggles against the common enemies.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, state and people, he sincerely wished the party, government, army and people of Vietnam new greater successes in carrying out the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

For his part, Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien profoundly thanked the Kampuchean party, government and people for helping all Vietnamese experts and army volunteers fulfill their internationalist mission on the Land of Angkor.

He said that under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vietnamese diplomats, experts and army volunteers in Kampuchea pledged to do their best to contribute to the national construction and defence of the Kampuchean fatherland, and to the strengthening of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as among the three Indochinese countries.

Earlier the same day, the delegation also called on the Vietnamese hospitalized combatants in various hospitals in Phnom Penh.

On the same day, a delegation of various Kampuchean mass organizations led by Chan Ven, vice-chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and general secretary of the State Council, also called on the Vietnamese ambassador and diplomats in Phnom Penh.

A football competition was also organized at the national stadium in Phnom Penh from August 29-30 to mark these historic events of Vietnam.

Officials Send Message
*BK031030 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have sent a greetings message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV. The message noted:

Forty-two years ago, Comrade President Ho Chi Minh made a historic declaration on the independence and birth of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia saying that Vietnam has the right to enjoy freedom and independence, and it has truly turned into a country which enjoys freedom and independence. The entire Vietnamese nation has resolved to pool all their might and main, lives, and property in order to firmly defend this freedom and independence. Guided by the beacon of the Great Russian October Revolution, the August Revolution ushered in a new era of independence and freedom and brilliant socialism in Asia and has shown to the oppressed workers of the world the weakness of the colonial powers.

The past 42 years have been years of struggle filled with brilliant victories — an era of advance unprecedented in the long-standing history of the fraternal Vietnamese nation. National defense and security have been ensured and all aggressive and expansionist activities of the enemy have been thwarted. The material and moral livelihood of the people has been improved gradually.

The Vietnamese people have become their own masters in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields.

The Sixth CPV Congress is an important turning point ushering in a new era of strength for the all-round development of social life in the land of the outstanding sons of Uncle Ho.

All the brilliant achievements scored by the Vietnamese Government and people after seizing independence clearly reflect the arduous struggle waged by the heroic Vietnamese people under the correct leadership of the CPV and constitute the great victory of Marxism-Leninism in Asia.

We warmly hail and pledge always to remember and learn from the spirit of the August Revolution and Uncle Ho's truth that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Avaling ourselves of this opportunity, we would like to express most profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people who have been fulfilling

their international proletarian duties in our country by helping to defend and keep the cause of the Cambodian revolution lasting and as prosperous as it is now.

The Cambodian party, government, and people pledge to make every effort to firmly preserve the bond of Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos special militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation — the basis for each country's national defense and social development.

We wish all comrades good health and greater victories in your noble mission.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, foreign minister of the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV. The message noted:

The August Revolution brought about the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. The victory of the August Revolution and the birth of the SRV on 2 September 1945 ushered in a new chapter in the history of Vietnam and marked a new era in which the working people throughout the country enjoy independence and freedom and are advancing toward socialism. This event also opened up a new era of unprecedented growth in the militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and among the three countries in Indochina. At the same time, this event has stirred up the consciousness of the oppressed nations and workers in the world to clearly see and believe in their own national liberation line.

I fully support Vietnam's foreign policy of peace set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress to mobilize the national and contemporary forces for the firm defense of peace in Indochina, thereby contributing to firmly safeguarding and defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world, to consolidating the special relationship of the three Indochinese countries, to strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, and to ensuring that international conditions favor the cause of building peace and defending the fatherland while at the same time actively contributing to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

It is thanks to this spirit that relations between our two foreign ministries have been increasingly strengthened and developed, thus ensuring the success of our common diplomatic struggle for the cause of peace, stability, and socialism in Indochina.

Avaling myself of this opportunity, I would like to express most profound gratitude to the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese Government and people for giving material and moral support and assistance to us in our cause of building and defending the Cambodian fatherland.

May the bonds of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam develop more firmly for the interests of our two peoples.

May you and your colleagues enjoy good health and more victories in your noble mission.

Che Sim Greets Counterpart

*BK030827 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 87*

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day of the fraternal Vietnamese people, Comrade Che Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD [Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense] National Council, has sent greetings to Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium. The message noted:

I would like to extend warmest greetings to you on behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Cambodian people throughout the country and in my own name.

The August Revolution and the birth of the SRV on 2 September 1945 were brilliant victories for the heroic Vietnamese people as well as the people in the three countries of the Indochinese peninsula.

Vietnam's August Revolution contributed to the downfall of the colonialist yoke and imperialism in the Indochinese peninsula. The SRV, under the wise and correct leadership of the CPV and with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of the socialist community, has struggled tenaciously, overcoming all obstacles, to rebuild a new [words indistinct], new society, that is an independent workers' state in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's aspiration.

Although Vietnam is still facing difficulties due to the interventionists' and expansionists' policies of intervention and encirclement, the Vietnamese people have continued to create successful feats in building socialism in their beloved fatherland.

In our revolutionary struggle in Cambodia, all of the noteworthy, great achievements we have scored are due to the influence of the August Revolution's brilliant light and the timely and effective assistance of the party, government, front, and fraternal people of Vietnam as well as the other member countries of the socialist community.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to, and wish the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnamese people new and greater victories.

May the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, friendship, and cooperation last forever.

PRACHEACHON Editorial

*BK021229 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Pracheachon editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Brotherly Vietnamese People's Major Anniversary"]

[Text] Today, our whole party, army, and people joyfully join the whole brotherly party, Army, and people of Vietnam in marking the solemn 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and of the 2 September national day.

Forty years ago, in the fall of 1945, emboldened by the victory of the Army of the Soviet Union over fascism and militarism, under the skillful leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] — now, the CPV — with President Ho Chi Minh at the head, millions of people together with the revolutionary armed forces rose up to seize power in Hanoi and throughout the country, and on 2 September 1945, President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed independence to the country and declared the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam — the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

The victory of the August Revolution was a very important event marking a tremendous turning point in the history of the Vietnamese nation and opening up a new era of independence and socialism. The victory of the August Revolution also contributed to ushering in an era of collapse of the colonialist system and imperialism. It was also a source of encouragement for all oppressed nations and peoples in the world, further enhancing their firm belief in their national liberation struggle.

Over the past more than 40 years, continuing to develop the spirit of the August Revolution and 2 September national day, the brotherly Vietnamese people came through many sacrifices and difficulties; achieved the glorious and brilliant cause of defeating one enemy aggressor after another, realizing territorial reunification, and firmly building and defending their socialist motherland; and carried out their precious internationalist obligation in brotherly Cambodia and Laos. The celebration of the August Revolution and 2 September national day this year falls right at a moment when the whole party, army, and people of Vietnam are joyously implementing new, broad, and far-reaching reforms according to the spirit and content of the Sixth CPV Congress resolutions aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, carrying out their economic program, and rehabilitating the social order, and law and practice of the country.

Bravely looking at realities, addressing realities, striving to correct mistakes and shortcomings perpetuated over the years, and overcoming great difficulties in production and livelihood, the Vietnamese party and state set forth a series of principles, policies, and measures aimed at reorganizing the productive infrastructure and restoring investment, organizing and strengthening a new productive order, putting into effect a new method of circulation and distribution, instituting a guided management process, doing away with monopoly bureaucratism, and reverting to socialist free trade. A marked change and development is taking place in each local unit and section. With the assistance of various brotherly socialist countries and friends, near or distant, many major construction projects for socialism have taken and are taking form according to plan. Vietnam is expanding

its cooperation with the Soviet Union and various socialist countries and accelerating its daily growing and deepening cooperation with the aim of mobilizing all of the country's potentials, labor force, technical know-how, and resources to build the material and technical foundation for socialism.

The prestige of the CPV and SRV has soared incessantly, closely joining national forces with the forces of the times. Because of its foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the SRV has been actively contributing to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Our people most warmly rejoice over the great achievements made by the brotherly Vietnamese people, and regard them as their own successes. We are even more satisfied to note that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam have been incessantly strengthened and expanded. During the long period of struggle against the common enemies, the two brotherly nations were forged together with complete loyalty, sharing weal and woe with each other, and always according one another sincere and effective assistance. We always deeply understand that the developing and strengthening special Cambodian-Vietnamese and Cambodian-Vietnamese-Lao relations which originated from the ICP and were fostered and tended by President Ho Chi Minh through all kinds of difficulties, tests, and trials; the solidarity and respect for each country's independence and sovereignty; and all-round cooperation and mutual help in national defense and construction are the vital law of development for the three brotherly nations. On this basis, in his speech congratulating the Sixth CPV Congress, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin stressed: I am well aware that the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and between the three Indochinese countries are a matter of life or death for the destiny of our three countries.

More than ever before, our duty is to unite in fostering our relations and transform them into a force that no reactionary force can destroy. On the occasion of the great festival of the Vietnamese people, we would like to express profound gratitude to the brotherly party, government, and people for their precious support and assistance to the Cambodian revolution. At present, our whole party, army, and people are exerting all efforts to emulate each other in implementing the 1st year of the 5-year socioeconomic plan — 1986-87 — in the advance toward successfully carrying out the 5-year economic restoration and development program — 1986-90. We are building and expanding true revolutionary forces in all fields, particularly in the villages and communes, in order to firmly defend the revolutionary gains. We pledge to do our best to further enhance and develop the bonds of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, in the interests of the people of each country and for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wish the brotherly Vietnamese people more and greater successes in the implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress resolutions. May the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam remain strong and firm forever.

Directive on Marking October Revolution

*BK020629 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0507 GMT
2 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 1 — The Secretariat of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee has issued a directive on the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution (Nov. 7).

According to the directive, a solemn meeting will be held in Phnom Penh together with other meetings and get-togethers held in various provinces, public offices, army units, etc. Propaganda courses on the event will also be organized, and talks on the Soviet anniversary be given by the party's Commission for Propaganda and Education, including the ones on Kampuchea T.V. and radio by the Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea.

Diversified activities such as exhibitions of photos, books and paintings, a film-week, art performances, song and dance contests and sports competition will also be organized in Phnom Penh and other provinces throughout the country.

A quiz about the Soviet Union and the October Revolution will be organized for Kampuchean youth, students and pupils. Moreover, new chapters of the Kampuchea-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association are expected to be set up in various provinces and cities.

Party Chief Welcomes Returning Workers

*BK020805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Text] After actively fulfilling their national defense labor duty [words indistinct] a ceremony was held at the National Sport Stadium recently to welcome the Phnom Penh City militant workers who had returned from their labor obligation in a most joyful atmosphere.

On this occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Provisional Party Committee, personally welcomed the militant workers and praised their courage and dedication in overcoming all obstacles and struggling to carry out all tasks entrusted by the party, bringing great prestige and brilliant achievements to Phnom Penh and making the people of Phnom Penh very proud.

On behalf of the party and state, Comrade Nguon Nhel expressed sincere admiration at the great sacrifices of the militant workers and their high sense of selflessness in the cause of defending and building our beautiful motherland.

Comparison of DK Delegation Statement

(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 2 September carries the 7-minute statement issued at the end of the DK delegation's visit to the PRC.

This VODK version has been compared with and found to be identical to the Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia version, published in the 3 September *China Daily Report*, page 2, except for the following variations:

The VODK version is read by the announcer, rather than by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Kheiu Samphan.

Graf two, last sentence reads: . . . of Peaceful Coexistence. [new graf] 2. On this occasion . . . (providing numeral 2).

Graf three, last sentence reads: . . . the Cambodian people. [new graf] 3. Thanks to the . . . (providing variant number).

Graf five, last sentence reads: . . . and nonaligned Cambodia. [new graf] 4. Although at the . . . (providing variant number).

Graf seven, last sentence reads: . . . of the CGDK. [new graf] 5. The CGDK and . . . (providing variant number)

Indonesia

Commentary Views Sihanouk's Visit to PRC *BK021310 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian* 1200 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping yesterday received a CGDK delegation led by Prince Sihanouk in Beijing. The CGDK delegation is visiting Beijing at the invitation of China, the main supporter of the anti-Vietnamese resistance movement in Cambodia. Sihanouk said last May that he was taking a 12-month leave of absence as CGDK president to protest Khmer Rouge attacks on the Moulinaka [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea] under his leadership. However, he accepted China's invitation to visit Beijing as head of a CGDK delegation because the Chinese invitation indicated Beijing's respect for him and the unity of the anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition in Cambodia.

The Sihanouk delegation arrived in Beijing last Saturday, and held talks with Chinese President Li Xiannian the next day. According to Deng Xiaoping, the talks with Li were satisfactory. During his meeting with the Sihanouk delegation, which also includes KPNLF leader Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge's Kheiu Samphan, Deng said that the Chinese leadership warmly welcomed the Sihanouk delegation and China had invited him as head of the CGDK delegation to demonstrate respect for him and the unity of the tripartite resistance coalition. In

return, Sihanouk said that his coalition was determined to completely liberate the fatherland and achieve final victory. He expressed his gratitude to China for its firm and generous assistance to the Cambodian people in their struggle against Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

Sihanouk's visit to Beijing came 17 days after Vietnam rejected ASEAN's cocktail party proposal. However, this does not mean that the path to the settlement of the Cambodian conflict is deadlocked, because China has been successful in its rapprochement with the Soviet Union. This could be seen from a statement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry as quoted by AFP yesterday. The statement, which was issued on the third day of Sihanouk's visit to Beijing, reflected a cooperative attitude.

Minister Says U.S. To Launch Palapa Satellite *BK011632 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian* 1500 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] The United States has expressed its ability to launch the Indonesian B-2-R [Recovery] satellite in 1990 to work in tandem with the B-2-R Palapa satellite now in orbit. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Akhmad Tahir, minister of tourism, posts, and telecommunications, said the U.S. Delta rocket will launch the Indonesian B-2-R satellite into orbit after the United States conducts a test. The minister said that apart from the U.S.-owned Delta rocket, three countries — namely, France, China, and the Soviet Union — had also expressed an interest in launching the Indonesian Palapa B-2-R satellite. The Palapa B-2-R satellite will be used to work in tandem with the B-2-P satellite in view of the funds available.

Laos

PASASON Comments on SRV National Day *BK031230 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 0000 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Pasason 2 September editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the SRV"]

[Text] Forty-two years ago today the August Revolution achieved success. In Ba Dinh Square President Ho Chi Minh majestically declared before nearly 1 million Vietnamese people assembled in Ba Dinh field and to the world that Vietnam was entering a new era — an era of independence, freedom, and socialism. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was established as the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. We are marking the historic day of the Vietnamese people today to recall the gallant and majestic tradition of the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the CPV in smashing the ruling yoke of the French colonialists which lasted for nearly 100 years and in dismantling the feudalist regime which had governed Vietnam for nearly 1,000 years.

Since its establishment in early spring 1945, the state of Vietnam has exercised its rights to national independence and the rights of mastery of the working people of

Vietnam. The August Revolution marked a great leap forward, symbolizing a great change unprecedented in the history of the Vietnamese nation. With the tradition of the August Revolution and under the leadership of the CPV, the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people proceeded to score outstanding feats of soldiering by defeating all the imperialists who dared initiate aggressive plots against Vietnam, including the Japanese militarists, the French colonialists, and the U.S. imperialists, thus fulfilling the great task for the nation, that is, the reunification of the country in 1975. Since then, the entire Vietnamese people have entered a new era — an era of independence, freedom, and advance toward socialism.

In the cause of fulfilling the tasks of building and defending their socialist country over the past more than 10 years, the Vietnamese people have encountered numerous difficulties and obstacles caused by the adverse effects left behind by the protracted war and because the international reactionaries have waged a war against the northern border and have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and regional reactionaries to carry out interference and encirclement against Vietnam in various fields — political, military, and economic — with a view to weakening the Vietnamese people and swallowing Vietnam and all of Indochina. Nevertheless, all the evil schemes against Vietnam have been smashed. The Vietnamese Army and people have defeated the big-nation hegemonist-expansionists and, at the same time, have gone on to build their country in all fields, thereby making it grow stronger step by step.

In 1985 alone, the SRV managed to harvest nearly 17 million metric tons of rice and raised an estimated 15.8 million buffaloes, cows, and pigs. Industrial production output in 1983 increased by 169.9

compared to 1975, including generating more than 4 billion kw of electricity and producing more than 6 million metric tons of coal, 900,000 metric tons of cement, 49,000 metric tons of pulp, and more than 287 million meters of all kinds of fabric.

In 1939, there were 4,037 schools throughout Vietnam and only three universities throughout Indochina. In the 1983-84 school year alone, there were 13,124 schools and more than 12.8 million students, including 1.3 million university-level students. Before the August Revolution, there were only 26 hospitals in Vietnam. But in 1983, there were 1,241 hospitals staffed by more than 64,000 intermediate and advanced medical personnel.

It is certain that all this is merely an initial fruit scored in the tasks of building and defending Vietnam by the Vietnamese people.

The SRV still faces numerous difficulties in raising the standard of living of the people. However, under the beacon of the Sixth CPV Congress and by switching to the a new way of thinking, it is believed that the Vietnamese people will be able to overcome all difficulties and will undoubtedly lead Vietnam toward prosperity and wealth.

The anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV is being observed this year at a time when the entire Vietnamese Army and people are competing with one another to realize the resolutions adopted at the Sixth CPV Congress, and when the Vietnamese revolution, as well as the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, are (?blessed) with new favorable conditions for advancement in each respective country. At the same time, it also comes at a time when the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the LPDR and the SRV is approaching. Therefore, the celebration of the anniversary of the August Revolution and the September national day of the SRV today is of extreme significance to the Lao and Vietnamese peoples as well as the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples. This is because this important historical event will encourage the three peoples in general, and the Lao and Vietnamese peoples in particular, to review the past tradition of gallant fighting and the Lao-Vietnamese alliance which, as has been repeatedly stated by our leaders, runs deeper than the Mekong River, stands higher than the Truong Chinh mountain range, and smells more fragrant than any flower.

At present, the relationship between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia is entering a new period. It is a life-and-death type of relationship and a law for development by each country. On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the historical day of the Vietnamese people and the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the establishment of Lao-Vietnamese diplomatic relations, we would like to wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new achievements in the tasks of building and defending their socialist country. For our part, we, the Lao people, will do everything to further strengthen and multiply the great friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation nurtured by President Ho Chi Minh and increased and strengthened by our parties to become an invaluable heritage, a glorious tradition, and the principle for the existence and development of our three countries and to become a great strength which cannot be destroyed by any enemies.

May the tradition of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV last forever!

Philippines

Aquino Orders End to Criticism of Military
*HK031121 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 3 Sep 87 pp 1, 9*

[By Vic Agustin]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered her close aides to stop sniping at military authorities for the manner last Friday's counter-coup operations were conducted.

After the Cabinet meeting yesterday, only Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto and Gen. Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, were allowed — actually directed — to talk to reporters.

Even Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno was restrained by the President from conducting his usual press briefing.

Benigno said the secretarial staff was asked to step out of the meeting and nobody but him was allowed to take notes.

Benigno described the exchanges during the three-hour Cabinet meeting in six words: "Spirited, candid, frank and sometimes blunt."

Presidential Legal Counsel Teodoro Locsin Jr. had come under fire for calling the exchanges of fire between government troopers and rebel soldiers "acoustics warfare." He said the soldiers generally avoided shooting at each other and they were firing either into the air or the ground.

Meanwhile, at yesterday's plenary session of the Senate, Sen. Rene Saguisag defended Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Locsin.

Saguisag in a privilege speech praised Arroyo's and Locsin's record in fighting the regime of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos, and asked his fellow senators to unite behind the embattled presidential advisers.

Saguisag said Arroyo and Locsin had been true to their job and have greatly helped the President resist intense pressure from vested interests. Locsin was also criticized for having asked the military to bomb Channel 13 after rebel troops overran it.

At the Palace, Locsin beat the presidential directive against media interviews and managed to blurt a few lines to waiting newsmen before the Cabinet meeting started.

"There is such a thing as anger when you see a group of clowns coming out on Channel 13. Please quote me on this. I would have shot down that station at the cost of any number of lives because time was on the rebel side and the longer Channel 13 kept airing the rebel demands, the worse it looked for us. No apologies for that," Locsin said. "And a lot of insults for those who disagree with my suggestion that we bomb the living hell out of that station."

He said he has a videotape recording of some Channel 13 officers and employees "preparing the welcome party" for the rebel soldiers.

"They filmed it because they felt they must give it to the new government," he said.

Locsin, who motored to Camp Crame that Friday to deliver the Palace's concern about the situation, said he never got to talk to Ramos about the Channel 13 incident because the general was engrossed with "the total situation."

Locsin said that when he informed Col. Honest Isleta about it, the Armed Forces spokesman replied that he was "dialing the telephone" to contact Channel 13.

Ramos, who had earlier expressed his exasperation that some civilian officials tried to play soldier during the coup bid, downplayed alleged rifts between the military and Palace officials. "It's only the inaccurate reporting by some newspapers," he said.

Ramos said he never complained of civilian interference in military operations during the coup attempt.

Yet, he said: "In a crisis like this, let's do our respective assigned jobs. And that's why we keep saying that the civilian and military components (of the government) must always be mutually supportive. We in the military are the first ones to talk about this because we do need a very high degree of civilian support in a crisis situation, even if it is a shooting situation, not only at the street level but also here at the national level."

Asked if he felt he is now getting that support, Ramos answered: "We are getting it here at this level and I'm sure we are getting it at the grassroots level. But perhaps, we should be getting more of it from all levels."

Locsin also snapped back at Rep. Emigdio Tanjuatco, the President's cousin, and Sen. Ernesto Macea who earlier scored his behavior during the coup attempt.

"Perhaps if people like Ding Tanjuatco and Ernie Macea had kept their sticky fingers to themselves, we would not have had a coup," Locsin said.

President on Decision Not To Revamp Cabinet
*HK030255 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
 in English 2300 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] President Aquino says she will not revamp her cabinet. More on this from Art Pabellon:

[Begin Pabellon recording] In answer to newsmen's inquiry as to whether or not she will revamp her cabinet, she said: No.

Speaker of the House of Representatives Ramon Mitra, who had called at Malacanang, said the tenure of the cabinet is at the pleasure of the president, so there is no reason for them to resign. She can remove any member of her cabinet any time she wants to.

Earlier yesterday, President Aquino spoke before some 50 delegates to the ASEAN women judges conference who had called on her at Malacanang. President Aquino said she felt very confident that we Filipinos will be able to hurdle all our difficulties, because we have men and women who are dedicated to the cause of democracy. She also said that she was doubly pleased that the women judges from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand had come to Manila in spite of the recent attempted coup. [end recording]

Expresses Confidence
*HK031334 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
 1200 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] President Aquino expressed confidence the Filipino nation will be able to overcome any kind of crisis in a speech before a delegation of women judges. She said:

We Filipinos will be able to hurdle all these difficulties because we have enough men and women who are dedicated to democracy. I know that when one goes from a dictatorship to democracy, there are so many problems to be hurdled, and what happened Friday was just one of them. [passage indistinct]

The president said in the 18 months she has been in office, she has always looked to her people and to God for help. She added were it not for the help of somebody up there, she would not be where she is today. [passage indistinct]

The president thanked the woman judges from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore for coming to Manila in spite of the aborted coup attempt. This proved that women do not lose their nerves easily, said the president, adding that the visits of the delegations further enhance faith in her government. She said: Your confidence will continue to help me.

From the news report section of Malacanang, the Office of the Press Secretary, Terry Flores reporting.

Approves Budget for Land Reform
HK040339 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0300 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino approved last night the release of P2.57 billion for land reform. The fund will cover the operations of the comprehensive agrarian reform program for the next 3 years. The president chose the move as she gave the go signal for the conclusion of the distribution of rice and corn land which her predecessor started.

Aquino Says 53 Killed in Coup Attempt
OW030619 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 3 KYODO — Former Army chief Gen. Josephus Ramas and renegade Col. Gregorio Honasan planned to launch a coup against President Corazon Aquino's 18-month-old government as early as June, a presidential security officer said.

Lt. Col. Angelito Hernandez did not say, however, whether last Friday's attempt was a joint action between the forces of Honasan and Ramas — who were protagonists in the February 1986 people's power revolution that forced Ferdinand Marcos into exile in Hawaii.

Ramas was retired from the military service after Aquino took power and is now facing graft and corruption charges before a military court.

Aquino said on television Wednesday evening that 53 people, including 31 soldiers and policemen, were killed and 101 troops wounded in pitched battles in four areas of the capital before the coup was crushed by government forces.

According to the Hernandez report released by the palace late Wednesday evening, the plotters had planned to attack during June 12 independence day celebrations.

He said the offensive was to include the fielding of fire trucks filled with gas and supported by elite forces from the "RAM groups" which were to assault Malacanang palace and the main military camps in suburban Quezon. RAM is the Reform the Armed Forces Movement which staged the February 1986 revolt against Marcos.

"This plan stemmed from the opposition candidates' widely acclaimed fraud and terrorism during the May 11 election," said Hernandez in his report to Presidential Security Group (PSG) Commander Voltaire Gazmin. [passage omitted]

Hernandez said the order for the latest coup try was made Thursday morning during a meeting in a suburban restaurant where it was disclosed that a four-pronged attack would begin at 1:00 a.m. Friday.

The rebel assault group, he said, was spotted at 11:30 Thursday evening moving long the main northern highway heading toward the capital. The report did not say why the convoy was not intercepted.

A "battle group" was then constituted which later repulsed the attack on the palace, Hernandez said. [passage omitted]

Ileto Says Another Attack by Honasan Likely
HK041037 Quezon City MALAYA in English
4 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto yesterday said about 2,000 men led by renegade Army Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan may stage another attack within the next 72 hours.

Government troopers manning Camps Aguinaldo and Crame were placed on "full combat alert" following intelligence reports that Honasan and his men may attempt to retake the camps again.

Highly placed military sources said Honasan and his men are expected to come from north and south of Manila with most of the rebel troops coming from the north.

Other developments:

— In a television address late Wednesday night, President Aquino spoke for the first time on the bloodiest and most serious of five attempts to topple her 18-month-old government.

— Twenty-one high-powered firearms said to belong to rebel soldiers were seized by CAPCOM [Capital Regional Command] agent from the house of a Quezon City resident.

— The Department of Local Governments ordered its regional directors to investigate reports that a number of local officers-in-charge in at least two provinces supported rebel soldiers in Friday's mutiny.

— Exactly 237 officers and airmen out of a total of 690 air force personnel earlier sent for tactical interrogation, were transported to the Philippine Navy ship anchored in Manila Bay for further investigation.

— In Cebu City, security was tightened around the city hall and the provincial capitol in the wake of reports that rebel soldiers were regrouping and planning an attack with anti-communist vigilantes as backup force.

After five days of near-silence on the bloodiest and most serious of five attempts to topple her, Aquino said on television on Wednesday night: "I knew there would be violence. But it was necessary because I had to prevent a greater violence."

The broadcast on Wednesday night suggested scenes of confusion — when trucks carrying loyal troops broke down and telephones were always busy as she wanted to order a counter-attack.

When she ordered a full attack on rebel positions, Aquino said she could not reach Gen. Fidel Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff.

"I asked my daughter, Ballsy, to call Gen. Ramos but the hotline was dead. We tried the phones but they were either busy or dead."

She said her orders were finally delivered to Ramos by her speech-writer who had to drive 16 kilometers to the camp where Ramos had set up temporary headquarters.

Still, she said, the attack could not begin because there were not enough men to carry it out.

"I kept telling General Ramos, General (Renato) de Villa, and Defense Secretary (Rafael) Illeto to resolve the problem as quickly as possible," Aquino said.

But another hitch developed, she said. Columns of marines moving towards Camp Aguinaldo were delayed because of engine failure and slow vehicles, she said.

Col. Rex Piad, CAPCOM north sector command chief, said the 21 high-powered rifles believed to be those left behind by the mutineers last Aug. 28, were seized after a raid on the house of Francisco Capino at 131 Cordillera St., Quezon City. CAPCOM agents earlier received information that Capino was keeping high-powered firearms in his house. A search warrant was then issued by Judge Bienvenido Chingcuangco.

Seized were two machineguns, 12 M-16 Armalite rifles, two AK-47 and five assorted sniper and assault rifles.

Illeto Denies Report

HK041103 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Illeto today denied reports that the forces of Colonel Gringo Honasan are ready to attack within 72 hours. At a news conference,

Illeto also denied earlier reports saying military forces from Mindanao were sent to Manila to help government forces. He confirmed, however, that some soldiers were sent to General Headquarters to fight rebel soldiers.

At the same news conference, Illeto said that because of the aborted coup the government firmed up its approach in solving the insurgency problem.

[Illeto recording] There is no doubt because of the [words indistinct] of our people or instead of fighting with us we have to look after them and see they do not create another crisis. On the whole, the effort is still there. I believe it has even increased our possibility of solving the national problem [words indistinct]. The Congress is aware of that and they should give us more money. We discussed these things with them a long time ago. Now, they may accelerate the process and we will be able to get what is due to the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Ramos Says Honasan Possibly in Manila

HK030649 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Armed Forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday said renegade soldier Gregorio 'Gringo' Honasan, the leader of Friday's coup d'état, could be hiding in Metro Manila. General Ramos said they are not discounting the possibility that Honasan is in Metro Manila. In a hastily called press conference in Camp Aguinaldo, Ramos said Honasan could derive support from his friends [word indistinct] in Manila. However, he also said Honasan could stay in the jungles, knowing his training in jungle warfare, where he could easily be at ease. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Honesto Isleta also confirmed that Honasan is in Metro Manila and not in Quezon Province nor in Cagayan nor in Baguio as earlier reported. Six helicopters made a reconnaissance flight around Manila yesterday afternoon to check any unusual movements of armed troops. Colonel Isleta said Honasan and his friends have 10 days within which to return to their respective units or be declared absent without leave. Isleta urged the fugitive colonel to voluntarily surrender, assuring the latter of due process. Isleta also confirmed that Honasan escaped via a Philippines Air Force Huey helicopter, disputing claims of previous reports that the helicopter was a white puma in color.

Honasan Sighting Reported

BK030732 Manila PNA in English 0720 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Manila Sept 3 (OANA/PNA) — Fugitive coup leader Army Col. Gregorio Gringo Honasan has been spotted by intelligence operatives in suburban Makati District in Metro Manila, military spokesman Col. Honesto Isleta said Thursday [3 September].

In talks with reporters, Isleta did not say, however, when the intelligence agents sighted Honasan, 39, now the target of a massive hunt by the military following last Friday's [28 August] abortive putsch, the fifth since President Corazon Aquino took power power in February last year.

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"Honasan was spotted somewhere in suburban Makati district," Colonel Isleta said.

He refused, however, to give details.

He added that armed forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos had already alerted military units throughout the country to look for Honasan, former security chief of erstwhile defense secretary and now opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

The bemedalled combat officer escaped Friday afternoon from Camp Aguinaldo, the armed forces headquarters, after the coup he led was quickly and ruthlessly crushed by troops loyal to Aquino.

Earlier reports said Honasan had fled to the northern Philippine region of Cagayan Valley, Enrile's home region, and established a so-called junta.

Wednesday, National Security Council chairman Emmanuel Soriano said the government had revoked its shoot-to-kill order against Honasan to give him a chance to surrender.

So far, there were no indications here that Honasan would yield to the government.

27 Soldiers, 21 NPA Rebels Killed in Clashes

HK040223 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] At least 27 soldiers, 7 policemen, and 21 NPA rebels have been killed in encounters in Quezon, Pampanga, Cagayan, and Davao City during the past 2 days. The clashes were triggered by an apparent NPA offensive to take advantage of the current disarray in the military ranks due to the recent aborted coup.

A report from Brigadier General Antonio Samonte, commander of the Southern Luzon Command, said some 200 NPA rebels ambushed a truckload of soldiers from the 59th Infantry Battalion in barangay Tanawan, Real, Quezon. Twenty-one soldiers were killed and five others wounded. The soldiers were pinned down but managed to fight back and inflicted some casualties on the rebels. Samonte said that an unconfirmed number of rebel casualties were brought along by their comrades. He also said the reinforcement troops were ambushed before reaching Tanawan, but none of the soldiers were hit. However, an armored personnel carrier was destroyed by a landmine.

In (Cayawa), Davao City, 17 NPA guerillas were killed in fighting with army scout rangers Wednesday noon. Two troopers were killed and five others wounded. The rebels, numbering about 100, were on their way to attack the Army detachment in the area when encountered by the rangers.

The other casualties were two soldiers and four policemen killed when NPA raided the town hall of Gonzaga, Cagayan. They also had several firearms. Three policemen were also killed in an ambush by NPA rebels in Guagua, Pampanga.

19 Killed Cagayan Attack

HK041043 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 87 p 11

[Text] Camp Adduro, Tuguegarao, Cagayan — At least 19 persons were killed while five others were wounded in four New People's Army-initiated incidents in Cagayan Valley since the latest failed coup Friday.

In the first incident in Maconacon, Isabela, three rebels and a Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) member were killed and nine others were wounded when the rebels attacked CHDF detachment in the town.

No details of the incident were available.

NPA Perceives U.S. Complicity in Coup

HK031155 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Sep 87 pp 1, 8

[By Roy de Guzman]

[Text] Communist rebels see the hand of the U.S. government in the mutiny staged by soldiers led by Col Gregorio Honasan last week.

"We believe that the putsch of such elaborate planning and magnitude could not have been possible without some degree of support from the imperialists and warmongers in Washington and [the] Pentagon," the General Staff of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) said in a statement furnished [by] the *Inquirer*.

The rebels also accused the military high command of complicity in the failed bid to unseat President Aquino.

The rebels' claim comes as both chambers of Congress start to look into the alleged involvement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the Aug. 28 coup attempt.

The NPA said the presence of a number of CIA operatives here, like John K. Singlaub, who has mingled freely with top government and military officials, indicates that the "ultra-right threat" of government takeover is far from over.

The communists' military arm called on the people to withhold support for either the Aquino government or those involved in the coup, saying neither of the "quarrelling factions" are for freedom, peace and prosperity.

The NPA described the coup as "nothing but a power struggle between two factions of the ruling elite."

The rebels accused the Aquino government of upholding the interests of foreign monopoly and alleged it has allowed the military to commit wanton human rights violations during its 19-month reign.

On the other hand, the rebels claimed that Honasan's faction seeks only the restoration of open terrorist rule. They blamed the civilian leadership for tolerating Honasan and his followers for the abuses they were supposed to have committed during deposed President Marcos' stay in power.

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Subcommittee Starts Study on U.S. Bases
OW031159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 3 KYODO — A Senate subcommittee set up to study the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement met Thursday for the first time and started preliminary discussions to review the 40-year-old accord.

Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the discussions were a "fact-gathering meeting" with several specialists invited to talk on the implications of the four options available to the Senate.

Shahani, younger sister of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, said that the Senate was considering "immediate termination, deferred termination, prolonged deferred termination, and neutrality."

The second and third options are "similar to renegotiation" but the subcommittee chose not to use the term since "it can mean forever," she said.

Shahani said last month that the subcommittee was considering "abrogation, renegotiation and neutrality."

The bases have been criticized by Filipino nationalists as an affront to Philippine independence and sovereignty and "magnets of attack" by enemies of the United States.

Two bills were filed in the upper house last month seeking to ban from Philippine territory nuclear weapons, which are believed to be stored in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, both north of Manila.

The United States maintains a global policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear warheads in their bases.

Shahani refused to give details of the meeting and the names of the specialists, academics and social scientists representing the four options, for "security reasons."

In exchange for hosting the two largest overseas American military bases, the Philippines receives annually 180 million dollars in military and economic aid as part of a compensation package negotiated in 1983. A review of the accord will be made next year.

Shahani said she told visiting U.S. Senator Alan Cranston that the Filipinos "have a growing streak of nationalism that should not be mistaken as anti-Americanism."

Cranston, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, spoke with Senate President Jovito Salonga Thursday and assured Philippine legislators of continued U.S. support for the government of President Corazon Aquino.

Shahani said the American senator expressed the hope "that things will go well with the bases renegotiation."

Economy Grows 5.13 Percent in First Half
HK031323 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT
3 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 3 (AFP) — The Philippines' gross national product (GNP) grew by 5.13 per cent in the first half of 1987, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) said here Thursday.

The figures revised an earlier government report that it had grown by 5.5 per cent.

The country's failure to hit certain key economic growth targets in sectors such as government consumption, investment, agriculture, industrial output, services and exports were responsible for the revision, PNA said.

Due to these shortfalls, the Philippines is also unlikely to hit its earlier target of 6.5 per cent GNP growth for the year, although at worst, the economy will still grow by at least 5.2 per cent in 1987, the agency added.

It was citing data from the government's National Economic Development Authority.

The Philippine economy grew by about 1.5 per cent last year after two successive years of economic decline.

Government consumption grew by only 6.9 per cent compared to the target figure of 12.7 per cent, investment grew only 10.7 per cent, rather than the projected 34.4 per cent, while exports actually declined 6.1 per cent instead of growing 5.4 per cent as originally forecast, PNA said.

Agriculture grew only 0.69 per cent, instead of the targeted four per cent, industrial output fell short of its 9.1 per cent growth target, hitting only 8.3 per cent and services grew by only 4.6 per cent and not five per cent as originally forecast.

Thailand

King Greets SRV President on National Day
BK030904 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the SRV on 2 September, his majesty the king has sent a message of greetings to the SRV president. The message says:

On the national day of the SRV, I and the Thai people convey to you greetings and best wishes for your good health and happiness and for the prosperity of your country and the Vietnamese people.

Refugee Agencies on Repatriating Cambodians
BK040249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reacted with scepticism to Phnom Penh's proposed talks on repatriation of Khmer refugees from Thailand, saying the idea was not new.

A spokesman said the UNHCR had proposed such talks in 1980 and offered to act as a go-between but the idea never materialised.

"Somebody even said that it could be a trick," he said.

The Vietnamese-in-stalled Heng Samrin regime said last week it was prepared to discuss with international humanitarian organisations or any party concerned the orderly and organised repatriation of Khmer refugees.

Chief of the Norwegian Refugees Council in Thailand, Tove Bjerkan, said the refugees who have spent many years at camps here should be resettled. "And the best place for them is their own country and the Norwegian Refugees Council will try to help them on that matter," said Mr Bjerkan.

While supporting the repatriation, a Catholic priest, who is head of the Jesuit Refugee Service said he did not believe the Phnom Penh proposal would work.

"Anything that will benefit the refugees should be encouraged, but I think that the programme will not work because it involves politics," the priest said.

A senior official of the National Security Council said the Indochinese refugee problem is an international one, which has to be solved through a political settlement.

There are about 400,000 Kampuchean currently living in encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

4 Lao Soldiers Killed in Border Clash
BK040125 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Phitsanulok — Four Laotian soldiers, including an officer, were killed in a clash with Thai troops near a border village here Tuesday [1 September] field military sources said.

An unknown number of the Laotian troops intruded into Thailand and clashed with rangers guarding Rom Klaow village in Chat Trakan District close to the provincial boundary with Loei, they said.

The Laotians were pushed across the border back into Laos and casualties on the Thai side were not known, they added.

The sources also reported the Laotian troop reinforcement in Botan town opposite Na Haeo District of Loei.

About 200 Laotian soldiers early last month launched a surprise attack on a ranger base near Romklaow, wounding a Thai trooper.

The situation on this part of the Thai-Laotian frontier has become tense since June after the Laotian intruders abducted seven villagers of Na Haeo District. One of the abducted Thais was shot dead, while others later fled back into Thailand.

Meanwhile, Loei Governor Chiwin Sutthisuwan recently urged the Communications Ministry to revoke a permission to install cordless telephones in border villages.

Chiwin said the installation would affect security along the Thai-Laotian border since the telephones would be used mainly by the Laotians who frequently sneak into the Thai villages.

Minister on Fishing Accord With Malaysia
BK040145 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to form a joint venture in fishing to end their long-standing fishing conflict, a senior government official said yesterday.

MP's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Arun Phanuphong, who has just completed a four-day visit to Kuala Lumpur where he negotiated solutions to the fishing dispute with Malaysian officials, said the private sectors of both countries will start a deep-sea fishing joint venture within this month.

During his visit, Arun discussed fishing cooperation with Agriculture Minister Seri Sanusi, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan and Defence Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

He described his visit as "highly successful" and it contributed to strengthening Thai-Malaysian relations.

In his discussion with Sanusi, Arun said he raised issues such as the joint venture in fishing, the problem of innocent passage, the requested leniency for the Thai fishermen arrested in Malaysia, the cooperation in the joint development areas and ways and means to avoid conflicts in territorial waters of the two countries.

Arun said both governments agreed that the private sectors from both countries can go ahead and form a joint venture without any government interference.

He said now that both governments have agreed to carry out the joint fishing operation, many problems were eliminated as the result.

"The outcome of this trip will be more substantial when Premier Prem visits Malaysia," Arun said.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is scheduled to visit Kuala Lumpur between September 18-19 to strengthen bilateral ties.

Arun added that Malaysia also agreed in principle to allow the Thai fishermen to pass through the Malaysian waters to fish in international waters "with due respect to the Malaysian laws."

Malaysia is considering granting leniency to the arrested Thai fishermen, but details still have yet to be worked out, he said.

Arun also warned Thai fishermen that when they are arrested they should not resist.

"What seemed to be tension weeks ago has now become mutual cooperation between the two countries," he said of the consequence of the talks he had in Kuala Lumpur.

Both countries will continue to discuss the joint fishing cooperation, especially on issues concerning technical aspects.

"Each side will try to remove obstacles and bring about a closer fishing cooperation," Arun said.

Malaysian authorities have captured hundreds of Thai fishermen and their trawlers over the years for allegedly fishing in Malaysian waters. Some arrests were marred by violence that affected the neighbourly relations of the two countries.

The fishing joint venture is considered the best solution because Thailand has advanced fishing techniques while Malaysia has a lot of fishes.

Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur began talks on the proposed joint fishing pact a few years ago. But the negotiations failed because both sides were reportedly obstinate with their specific conditions.

The Thai Government doubled its efforts to forge a fishing agreement in time before Prem visits Malaysia later this month.

Agreement Welcomed

BK040359 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Solution to Thai-Malaysian Fishing Problem Is Welcome"]

[Text] Thailand's fishermen are the best in Asia if we exclude the sophisticated Japanese fishing fleet with its deep-sea trawlers and factory ships. And therein lies the problem. All waters surrounding this country have been fished out and our fishermen, possibly in desperation, have gone further afield and have been caught and jailed in such countries like Burma, Vietnam and Bangladesh. The latest problem has been with Malaysia.

Malaysia is a special case, not only because we are fellow-members of ASEAN but also because the two countries have excellent bilateral relations as shown by the cooperation in fighting communist insurgents along the border. So it is with great happiness we welcome the agreement in principle between the two countries to carry out joint fishing operations reached after long and arduous negotiations. The arrest of numerous Thai fishermen by Malaysia tended to sour relations.

Minister of the Prime Minister's Office, Dr Arun Phanuphong, should be commended for his efforts in negotiating with Malaysian authorities to bring about a

satisfactory conclusion to a nagging problem. He did not blame Malaysia for the arrests, but said that Thai fishermen should abide by Malaysian laws when operating in Malaysian waters. With his background as a lecturer in international law, he certainly understands the national pride of every country.

The private sectors from the two countries will begin joint operations as soon as possible after details have been worked out when they meet and negotiate in the near future. We trust this will end the arrest of Thai fishermen, who have been jailed and whose trawlers have been confiscated by Malaysia, while operating in that country's waters. Arun also conceded, during discussion in Kuala Lumpur, that Thai fishermen must abide by Malaysian law in Malaysian waters and requested that some leniency be shown to those arrested.

It is necessary that Thai fishermen be educated in basic international law with respect to their operations in foreign waters. They cannot operate wherever there is fish ignoring the rights of other countries. However, it is a good example of Thai-Malaysian friendship that a joint fishing agreement could be worked out. We sincerely hope that this venture will serve as a starting point for working out agreements with other neighbouring countries.

Vietnam

Paper Praises PRK's Renification Policy
BK020715 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 28 Aug 87

[*Nhan Dan* 29 August editorial: "The PRK's Great National Solidarity Policy"]

[Text] On 27 August, the PRK Government issued a statement on its national reconciliation policy. This is an important event in the fraternal Cambodian people's political life, reflecting the high sense of responsibility as well as the goodwill of the KPRP and the PRK Government toward the destiny of the country and its people's aspirations. This national reconciliation policy is a major, long-term, and sincere policy aimed at gathering all forces of the Cambodian people to achieve great national solidarity, rebuild the country along the line of progress and prosperity, and bring about a life of plenty and happiness for all the Cambodians.

The PRK Government's statement clearly points out the shining objectives of the just cause of its national reconciliation policy. All Cambodians, regardless of their past, social class, ideology, religion, or nationality, can cooperate with one another to truly build an independent, peaceful, and nonaligned Cambodia with friendly neighborly countries and, at the same time, to check all plots to restore the genocidal regime that has been vehemently condemned and rejected by the Cambodian people and world public opinion.

The statement also points out specific, practical, sincere, and humanitarian measures to deal with the Cambodian people of all walks of life which are aimed at creating

conditions for every Cambodian to have a worthy stature in the national solidarity bloc of the peaceful Angkor territory. Regarding the Khmer groups of the other side and their leaders, the PRK is ready to meet them — except for the criminal Pol Pot and some of his close aides — and discuss national reconciliation on the basis of permanently preventing a recurrence of genocide and to cooperate with all people in carrying out national defense and construction in peace and stability.

Regarding notables, intellectuals, and Overseas Cambodians who have contributed and are contributing to national construction under various forms, the PRK welcomes them and creates all conditions for them to join in national construction and defense on the basis of their personal abilities. As for those who want to return and serve the country, their desire will be considered and they will be assigned tasks suitable to their abilities and contributions.

Proceeding from the viewpoint that misled people who have served in the various groups of the other side are victims of the reactionary forces and consider their families as suffering, the PRK calls on them to return to the people to work decently according to the law. Those who have scored meritorious achievements for the country will be commended and rewarded. If the other side's armed groups have realized the just cause, have stopped all acts against the people, and have reported themselves to the administration, they will be welcomed and will enjoy all rights as citizens of the PRK. If they have done something worthy before reporting to the administration, they will receive special rewards. If they want to serve the country, the responsible agencies will consider their aspirations and assign them tasks.

Regarding the Cambodian refugees in Thailand, the PRK sympathizes with their suffering and calls on the Thai authorities and international organizations to initiate measures to immediately stop the use of these refugee camps in military and political activities against the Cambodian people, pressganging, misappropriation of humanitarian aid, and terrorist acts against refugees; to move armed elements out of the refugee camps; and to place these camps under the control of international humanitarian organizations.

The PRK is ready to hold discussions with international humanitarian organizations and the parties concerned on the organized and orderly repatriation of these refugees to put an end to their sufferings.

The newly promulgated national reconciliation policy is not only a major policy of the PRK state which reflects the by-the-people and for-the-people character of the present administration in Cambodia; it also represents the earnest desire of each patriotic Cambodian who wants to see the stable and fine development of his homeland.

The promulgation of the national reconciliation policy is a result of the growth in all fields of the PRK after 8 years of vigorous revival. The achievements of the Cambodian

people in their struggle for national defense and construction have created the proper conditions for further strengthening the bloc of national unity for the common interests of the nation. This national reconciliation policy is in conformity with the trend of our times. All people of conscience understand that promoting national reconciliation in Cambodia is a correct path, a highly realistic and humanitarian policy. The PRK Government's 27 August statement will surely elicit response from the broad masses of people of all strata at home and abroad, including those on the other side.

The achievement of national reconciliation will further strengthen the position and force of the Cambodian revolution; further promote national defense and construction; beef up the strength of the unity of the three fraternal nations on the Indochinese peninsula; and contribute to the cause of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and the rest of the world.

But national reconciliation in Cambodia is a process of protracted, difficult, and complex struggle because there still are forces at home and abroad which are frenziedly opposed to this process. They undermined and are still undermining national reconciliation, enticing backward people, terrorizing and intimidating the faint-hearted, sowing suspicion, causing disunity, and so forth. They do not want to see a peaceful, progressive, and prosperous reconciled Cambodia. Some among them have still refused to renounce the cruel scheme of reimposing the genocidal regime on Cambodia.

However, a policy that is humanitarian, highly persuasive, and in conformity with the trend of our times will prevail because it is supported by the broad masses of the Cambodian people of all strata and strongly endorsed by fraternal Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, by other fraternal socialist states, by friendly countries, and by progressive people the world over.

Our people warmly welcome and strongly support the national reconciliation policy of the PRK, a shining policy for a just cause. We firmly believe that implementation of this policy will yield many fine results and will help build a truly peaceful, stable, prosperous, and happy Cambodia, thereby contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

NHAN DAN on Party Building Within Army BK030917 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 87

[*Nhan Dan* 31 August editorial: "Make Basic Party Organizations in the Army Pure and Strong"]

[Text] The strength of our Army is comprised of many factors, but the political factor is always the main and basic one. The revolutionary tradition of our People's Armed Forces has been consistently maintained and firmly developed in the war for national defense and in carrying out international obligations, thereby clearly

manifesting the role of party building and political work in the Army. The Army, however, has also been affected by the negative phenomena in society. Negativism in a number of military units is caused by many factors. Above all, it was due to shortcomings and errors in the leadership and command, especially in party building and political work which was carried out unsatisfactorily. For this reason, we must consistently strengthen the Army politically. First of all, we must build pure and strong basic party organizations in the Army. This is not only a matter of principle, but also an urgent requirement for strengthening the People's Armed Forces in the new situation.

Reality has proved that a strong army has firm and strong basic units. Pure and strong basic party organizations are a base for building a comprehensively strong army and a firm mainstay for commanders to fully develop their function and duty.

In building pure and strong basic party organizations we must rely on many aspects. First, we must enhance the ability of commanders to lead firm and strong units and improve their combat capability to outstandingly fulfill all tasks under all circumstances. Echelons of party committees must firmly grasp the characteristics, nature, and key tasks of each basic unit at a certain stage and the concrete conditions at each place to determine requirements and formulate measures to enhance the ability and quality of party members.

In building basic party organizations, the key task is to build a firm and highly qualified contingent of party members, while developing their vanguard and exemplary role in implementing the assigned political task. In the grass-roots units, commanding officers are those who systematize positions of party organization by issuing orders and formulating concrete plans. As a result, if we want to enhance the quality of party members and the combat ability of party organizations, we must concentrate efforts on enhancing the quality of party cadres. A strong contingent of commanding officers who can develop their operational role and that of the collective is a very important condition for developing effective leadership in basic party organizations. Commanders at whatever level of our Army, whether they are party members or not, will be regarded as party cadres. These cadres must acquire the party character, manifested by their consciousness in submitting to the leadership of the party organization. Those commanders who resort to paternalism and maintain poor discipline lessen the leadership effectiveness of the party organization.

Party committees and organizations must be a firm mainstay for commanders to develop their capability, quality, and combat capacity. This requires efforts to consolidate party chapters; firmly maintain the party principle, organization, and activities; create favorable conditions for every party member to satisfactorily carry out motivational work; enhance the quality of party chapters' activities, thereby helping to educate cadres; satisfactorily manage party members; improve work methods; and strengthen rule and regulations.

Party chapters must also positively and actively carry out party development, recruit outstanding persons to the party, and resolutely expel disqualified members from the party. We must concentrate efforts on building pure and strong party chapters, especially in combat units, material and technical managerial units, military academies, schools, and organizations, and especially in agencies where middle- and high-ranking cadres are integrated. Party chapters must be leaders in renovating thinking and work methods, matching their words with deeds. They must be a real mainstay for the masses to carry out revolutionary action emulation drives and in the struggle to oppose negative phenomena.

Along with strengthening party chapters and the contingent of party members, we must pay special attention to perfecting and enhancing the leadership quality of basic party committees, firmly grasp the principle of democratic centralism in party activities, and recruit qualified members to party committees, especially in appointing secretaries and members of the standing bodies of party committees. These are significant factors determining the success of building pure and strong basic party organizations.

Inspection Work in Ho Chi Minh City Viewed BK031530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Unattributed *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* article: "Inspection Work in Ho Chi Minh City -- Its Results and Problems"; date not given]

[Text] In compliance with the inspection programs of the State Inspection Commission and with the policy adopted by the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, during the first half of 1987 the Ho Chi Minh city inspection sector concentrated on inspecting the implementation of the CPV Central Committee's second plenum resolution and the fourth city party organization's meeting resolution.

A striking feature of the city inspection sector is that it has dealt with the pressing issues of life and has brought into full play the real effect of inspection work, thus making active contributions to serving the leadership of the city's party committee and administration.

During the first half of the year, 163 inspection and control missions were conducted, resulting in the discovery of a loss of goods and money totaling well over 117 million dong. These included dozens of metric tons of cement, timber, fertilizer, iron, steel, wheat flour, food grain, textiles, ready-made garments, and metal, electrical, and mechanical items.

After uncovering irregularities, the inspection sector cooperated with authoritative sectors in recovering 43 million dong in cash and large quantities of goods and materials.

An inspection of the city's distribution and circulation sector found much confusion and many complications. Although strengthened and renovated, the state-run

trade sector has failed to meet the demands of its work, its weakest point being its inability to secure the sources of goods and money. In the first half of the year, retail sale volume for the city's socialist trade accounted for only 46 % of the total social market.

According to statistics provided by the inspection section of the city's statistics department, the price index for the first half of the year increased four fold over that in 1986. The value of a 1 dong banknote in June 1987 had shrunk to 0.42 dong as compared with what it was in January 1987.

The phenomenon of making under-the-counter deals to benefit from price differences in production as well as in distribution and circulation was commonplace. Holding back goods to demand high prices or raising prices at will also took place in many areas, thus prompting continued price escalations.

Faced with this situation, the city's inspection sector, in close cooperation with various sectors in the bloc of internal affairs organs as well as with various economic sectors, stepped up all control and inspection activities such as detecting places where irregularities took place as well as the source and nature of these regularities, finding out shortcomings for correction, and making suggestions for severely dealing with and preventing negative phenomena.

An inspection of industrial and trade tax collection found that the total amount of back taxes to have been collected was 211 million dong but the actual amount collected was only some 65 million dong. The inspection results enabled the city tax sector to increase collection to 2,235 million dong for the state budget, thus exceeding the planned target for tax collection.

The Binh Thanh District inspection section discovered that the Hong Phuc joint state-private enterprise had violated many labor contracts and its activities were unauditable, resulting in a loss of nearly 13 million dong. An inspection of a machine repair enterprise found many serious irregularities and a fairly heavy loss of property. After inspecting these two enterprises, the district inspection section suggested confiscating over 2 million dong from people conducting under-the-counter sale of materials to benefit from price differences.

The Sixth Precinct Inspection Section, while inspecting various production units working under contract, found that the majority of joint state-private enterprises failed to comply with set policies and systems.

In almost all of joint state-private enterprises, there were monopolies by private traders and the practice of under-the-counter selling to benefit from price differences. This was also confirmed by the city inspection team.

Worthy of note is that some joint state-private enterprises have up to 99 percent of state shares — as is the case with the Dong Nam joint state-private pharmaceutical enterprise in the Fifth Precinct. But there are also

joint state-private enterprises where private shares amount to as much as 97 percent, as is the case with the 1 May joint state-private textile enterprise.

The city inspection team suggested the city taking close leadership steps to prevent irregularities.

While conducting inspection activities during the first half of the year, the city inspection team suggested punishing more than 100 persons including party cadres and members, workers, and civil servants. Many of them are corporation or enterprise directors and deputy directors, office heads or deputy heads, senior accountants, store managers, elementary school headmasters or deputy headmasters, party committee secretaries, ward or village people's committee chairmen or vice chairmen, and others.

However, given the requirements, not much was done by the inspection team as they failed to take drastic measures to compel unit leaders to consider and settle the people's complaints and denunciations promptly, accurately, and effectively in accordance with the Council of State's regulations. The number of backlog complaints is still large. Complaints are being passed around, from one place to another and there is no one in charge of them. This is a serious shortcoming that may result in a loss of the people's confidence in the efficiency of the mechanism of state organs.

The efficiency of the inspection of socioeconomic activities and the examination of complaints are, in general, still poor. Especially, the implementation of suggestions made by the inspection team is half-hearted. Even worse, such implementation has, in certain localities, dragged on or left much to be desired, thus producing no results.

Activities of various peoples' inspection sections are still weak. These sections have failed to develop their real effect in supervising, controlling, and preventing negative phenomena at the grass-roots level. Their participation in helping out unit leaders and the administration at the grass-roots level with the on-site settlement of complaints is very limited. Meanwhile, district and precinct inspection sections have yet to attach importance to providing guidance for the operation of relevant people's inspection sections.

The city's inspection sector is resolved to surge forward with a new determination to pay greater attention to improving its organizational and guidance activities as well as its inspection methods in order to bring about higher results and to realistically respond to Comrade NVL's call for "Things that must be done immediately."

N.V.L. Hails Youths' Role in Antinegativism
*BK021011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
 0500 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Text] In an article entitled: Things That Must Be Done Immediately, the author N.V.L said:

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recently held a national conference of delegates to discuss ways to motivate youths to participate in

the movement against negativism and for positivism. This is indeed a praiseworthy thing to be followed by other mass organizations.

During the war of resistance for national salvation, scores of youths of both sexes enlisted in the Armed Forces or joined the Assault Youth Force to open the Ho Chi Minh trail. Many of them were awarded the title of Hero. In peacetime, besides the number of youths in the Armed Forces who are trying day and night to overcome hardships and sacrifices while they are stationed at the frontiers or posted on international missions, there have existed numerous youth-run workshops, farm sites, and shopping outlets. There have also been many labor heroes who are youths. Noteworthy is the fact that in many localities, there has existed a youth movement to volunteer to go to sparsely-populated areas with a determination to overcome all deprivations and hardships in order to conquer virgin land for afforestation, planting valuable industrial crops, and so forth. This is to amass wealth for the country and gradually solve the unemployment problem.

Now youths are again enthusiastically participating in the antinegativism movement. It is obvious that youths have demonstrated the slogan: Youths are present wherever they are needed and are available for whatever jobs are difficult.

But among youths themselves, many have continued to display negativism in various areas and to different extents. Thus, youth activists must fight negativism among the people of various strata and of different age groups while paying great attention to fighting negativism among youths themselves, trying to make sure that the great majority of Vietnamese youths work well, lead a honest life, live up to the lofty cause, and move forward to successfully build a socialist society — an increasingly beautiful society without oppression, exploitation, and injustices.

NHAN DAN Views Socialist Trade Business
BK020745 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 27 Aug 87

[*Nhan Dan* 28 August editorial: "Rearrange the Organizational System of Socialist Trading Business"]

[Text] The socialist trade system should be rationally organized so it can surge forward to dominate the social market, control the bulk of marketable products, and make goods available to consumers. But this system is now all too cumbersome and fragmented with numerous unnecessary intermediary links. The home trade sector alone has 7 wholesale general corporations at the central level, 393 corporations at the provincial level, and 14-18 corporations in every district. Some localities have also permitted business corporations to be set up at the village level.

Beside its cumbersome organization, the system has been slow to improve upon its operational methods and to boldly switch to socialist business. Consequently,

goods are often moved around; buying and selling transactions are usually made according to administrative levels with villages selling to districts, districts to provinces, and provinces to the center or the other way around; cumbersome and overlapping organization has led to competition for purchases and sales; a fairly large volume of goods, especially perishable fresh items, has been subjected to damage and losses; and circulation expenses have increased. This has also created loopholes which degenerate and degraded elements within the trade service capitalize upon to steal state supplies, retain them for internal distribution, or divert them to private traders for sale on the open market to profit from price differentials. All of this burden is finally borne by the state and the consumers.

Along with renovating the operational methods of the socialist trade service and switching it over to business procedures, an immediate urgent requirement is to rearrange its organizational system to ensure that goods will go directly from production to the consumers without having to go through numerous unnecessary intermediary links. It is not necessary for each administrative management echelon to set up its own trading business organization, nor is it necessary for the provincial level to establish as many types of corporations as are found at the central level. Also, it is all the more unnecessary for the district level to set up as many corporations as are found at the provincial level. The reduction of the excessive number of trade and service corporations at the district level has now become a task that must be carried out at an early date.

Regarding the division of commodity lines and business areas among circulation organizations, for the sake of economic efficiency, it is necessary to make full use of the capacity of trading agents in buying and selling so as to prevent many business organizations in the same area from dealing in one type of goods which results in business competition and price increases. We must establish and observe rational economic-technical trade norms so as to enhance the quality of business operations, accelerate the turnover of goods and money, drastically reduce irrational circulation expenses, and ensure profitable business.

By closely coordinating with each other on a regular basis, the state-run and collectivized trade sectors can develop the aggregate strength of socialist trade to dominate the market. A decisive factor that guarantees the reorganization of the trade service and its switch over to socialist business accounting is to build at all costs a contingent of cadres fully capable of carrying out its tasks; to provide cadres and personnel with further training in policies, professional skills, and revolutionary ethics; to constantly improve services; and to apply a combination of economic, ideological, administrative, and organizational measures to eliminate all phenomena of negativism and sluggishness in business activities.

Resolute efforts should be made to replace cadres and personnel who are found to be deficient in quality and in the capability for management and business and to

strictly and justly deal with degenerate and degraded elements on a timely basis. In so doing, we will create additional conditions for socialist trade to successfully control goods and promptly make them available to eligible consumers at minimum circulation costs so as to contribute to serving production and life, effectively coping with market disturbances caused by speculators, smugglers, and the enemy, and winning victory in the struggle between the two roads on the distribution and circulation front.

Report on Nationwide Agricultural Activities
BK030920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 August the southern provinces had harvested nearly 360,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 46% of the cultivated area. Specifically, the Mekong River delta reaped 64.5% of its crop area. Bringing in their crop at a fast pace were Cuu Long, Tien Giang, and Thuan Hai provinces." Due to unfavorable weather, including drought, coupled with harmful insects and diseases, the yields of the summer-fall rice crop harvested from the first planting were low. In many provinces, crop yields fell short of the norms. Of the provinces that did well, Thuan Hai obtained more than 46 quintals per hectare, Tien Giang 30 quintals per hectare, and Dong Nai 33 quintals per hectare. In the north, large areas of earing and ripening summer-fall rice were affected by Typhoons Nos 2 and 3. In Binh Tri Thien Province, about 125,000 hectares were flooded, 13,000 of them seriously and probably a total loss.

"Concerning the 10th-month crop production, all localities throughout the country have grown more than 2 million hectares, fulfilling 69.6% of the plan, or 91.4% of the area cultivated in the corresponding period last year. Specifically, the northern provinces have grown nearly 1.3 million hectares, fulfilling almost 96% of the plan."

The 10th-month rice planting period is over, but the northern provinces' rice area has fallen short of the plan

by 50,000 hectares. For their part, the southern provinces, due to sunny weather and drought, have fulfilled only 50 percent of the 10th-month rice cultivation plan. "Despite the recent rainfalls, 10th-month rice plants have developed poorly due to fertilizer and pesticide shortages. Meanwhile, harmful insects and diseases have continued to spread, affecting up to 263,000 hectares in the north, exceeding the pest-stricken area in the corresponding period last year by 34,000 hectares, and representing 21% of the total cultivated area. Worth noting is that ground beetles have once again spread over large areas in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, damaging the 10th-month rice crop. In the south, 25,000 hectares, or 3.6% of the cultivated area, have been affected by harmful insects and diseases."

All localities throughout the country have actively grown more short-term industrial crops. However, due to water shortages, the areas of major crops such as soybeans, groundnuts, sesame, and sugarcane have decreased as compared to the same period last year. There have been difficulties regarding fertilizer, and only 39% of the fertilizer needed for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops has been provided.

Typhoons Nos 2 and 3 affected many provinces. According to initial reports, up to 70,000 hectares have been waterlogged in the Bac Bo Delta, mostly in Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, and Hanoi. Due to insufficient power supplies needed for draining, many localities have been seriously affected by waterlogging. Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien are working to overcome the aftermath of Typhoons Nos 2 and 3.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry recommends that all localities concentrate on applying fertilizer, controlling harmful insects and diseases, and combating waterlogging to protect their 10th-month rice crop while preparing seeds and fertilizer for winter crop cultivation.

New Caledonia

FLNKS Leader on Boycotting Sep Referendum *BK030950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] Noumea, Sept 3 (AFP) — Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia will boycott all elections in the South Pacific territory, including next year's French presidential election, their leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou said Thursday.

Mr Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist Nationalist Liberation Front (FLNKS), told *Agence France-Presse* that the FLNKS would only take part in a "real referendum" and not in the referendum on independence which will be held by the French authorities here on September 13.

The FLNKS leader said that French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's plan for the future internal autonomy of New Caledonia "does not concern us."

"We are reserving our vote for a referendum which we will have discussed in advance and accepted," he said. Mr Tjibaou indicated that the next round of his confrontation with the French Government would be over Mr Chirac's plans for internal autonomy. Legislation for this would probably be laid before the French Parliament in the likely event of a referendum result favouring the anti-independence parties in New Caledonia, observers said.

"We will fight against this statute to obtain a real referendum," the FLNKS leader said. He added that the FLNKS would pull out of regional institutions in New Caledonia as soon as the present regional structure introduced by the previous Socialist government is abolished.

The FLNKS at present control three of the four regions created in 1985 by the previous Socialist government.

Mr Tjibaou stressed that under the Socialist plan his party had only committed itself to transitional institutions leading to independence. In his opinion the present structure should normally have been terminated in December 1987 by the holding of a referendum.

Mr Tjibaou said that France would be obliged to heed international pressure mainly from the United Nations and neighbouring South Pacific countries.

"The government will have to hold discussions with us. I do not know when but this will happen," he said.

He confirmed that the FLNKS wanted to have discussions with the French Government but "did not need to run after the French." In any case he refused to meet Bernard Pons, minister for overseas departments and territories.

The FLNKS leadership will meet in convention at Paita, 30 kilometres north of Noumea, on Saturday to discuss what form of protest action to take during the September 13 referendum, FLNKS sources said.

The separatists are boycotting the referendum because they do not accept the composition of the electorate.

The FLNKS will also discuss problems raised by the dismissal last month of Yann Celene Uregei, one of its founding fathers, from his position as the movement's foreign affairs spokesman. Mr Uregei was ousted because of his close ties with Libya but has refused to accept his dismissal. Mr Uregei has complained that he was not given an opportunity to explain himself beforehand and that the decision had not been taken in keeping with the rule of consensus observed by the FLNKS Political Bureau.

A group of Melanesian hunger strikers ended a three-week fast Thursday with a press conference, attended principally by Australian media.

French security forces inspected the identity papers of newsmen but did not interfere in the press conference held at a meeting hall in the suburb of Montravel on the outskirts of Noumea.

Three hunger strikers said that they had fasted for the whole period, taking only water. But there was no independent confirmation of this claim. FLNKS sources said that about a dozen sympathisers observed fasts of one or two days in support of independence for New Caledonia.

Papua New Guinea

Nonaligned Movement Membership Sought *BK040804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 4 (AFP) — Papua New Guinea is to apply for membership of the Non-Aligned Movement, Acting Foreign Minister Aruru Matiabe said Friday [4 September].

Mr Matiabe told *Agence France-Presse* that the cabinet had approved a policy of "independent commitment to international cooperation" this week and that Papua New Guinea would now formally apply to join the movement.

The application was expected to be unanimously approved at the movement's next meeting, Mr Matiabe said.

"So far, other people have seen us to be in the western mould, led by Australia and New Zealand, in this region," he said. He added that he did not believe it was in the country's interests to be party to superpower rivalries.

The move did not mean Papua New Guinea was breaking away from its traditional and mainly Western bloc allies, he said.

"We want to be independent. The time has come for Papua New Guinea to be seen in its true colours in establishing ties with the countries with whom it wants to establish such ties," said Mr Matiabe.

Papua New Guinea becomes the second South Pacific country to join the Non-Aligned Movement, Vanuatu having done so about six years ago.

Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea are members of the Melanesian Spearhead Group, which has played a prominent role in supporting Melanesians in Fiji and New Caledonia.

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